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HS 001

Rec'd July 23/82

Office of the Minister

Ministry
of the
Environment

135 St. Clair Avenue West Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5 416/965-1611

July 21, 1982

Mr. J.E.J. Fahlgren, Chairman,
Royal Commission on the Northern Environment,
Arthur Square,
215 Red River Road,
Suite 201,
Thunder Bay, Ontario.
P7B 1A5

Dear Mr. Fahlgren:

I welcome your report entitled The Road to

Detour Lake dealing with your Commission's case study
of the application of the Environmental Assessment
Act. My impression of the report is that it is a
fair and reasonable study of various factors in the
environmental assessment process, and for this
reason, I see it as a positive contribution to our
continued efforts to effectively implement the Act.

I understand from the report that certain improvements can be made through better use of time and resources on the part of everyone involved in the process. Since the report's main focus is the process itself, I feel obliged to outline some of my initial thoughts on the matters you raised. I also want to discuss some of our recent initiatives which specifically address some of the problem areas identified in the Commission's report.

This Ministry has actively participated in the work of the Commission from the time of Justice Hartt's hearings to more recent inquiries made by your staff. In our 1977 submission to the Commission, we said:

"... it is hoped that the Commission can make recommendations as to how planners of projects in the north should take into account the wishes of the people affected".

I note that this is in full agreement with one of your two main objectives, stated in the report's Introduction:

"To explore various means of ensuring that Northerners are involved in decisionmaking on issues that affect them".

Further, since this Ministry is responsible for administering environmental legislation including the Environmental Assessment Act, we endorse your other main objective of finding ways of:

"ensuring that development, when it occurs, proceeds in an orderly fashion, working in concert with and not at the expense of the environment".

A key problem discussed in your report was the distinction made between economic development interests and environmental protection interests. I recognize that an intent of the Environmental Assessment Act is to provide a predictable public procedure in which legitimate, yet often conflicting interests can be fully examined and balanced when considering major development proposals. Yet, a problem of attitude and perception persists - that there is an irreconcilable choice between development or destruction and deterioration of the natural and man-made environment. I believe this is changing; the Act and analyses such as yours are contributing to the positive change in attitude.

Your report also notes that the events of this project resulted in misconceptions of the environmental assessment procedures, mistrust on some fronts and a chronology of events and efforts that were out of phase with one another. Consequently, the planning for the whole development could not proceed as smoothly or fully as it should have. I feel that these shortcomings stemmed mainly from the fact that the public sector road building activities were subject to the Act, while the private sector activity of establishing the mine that eventually triggered a need for transportation and other infrastructure, was not subject. This precluded the comprehensive and public consideration of all aspects of development at the concept stage when there was still flexibility and choice; but that is the benefit of hindsight.

Developments similar to the Detour Lake project are likely to recur in Northern Ontario and are also likely to have broad and significant effects on the whole environment. The EA Act could certainly help to bring comprehensive and consolidated planning to

public sector involvement in private sector initiatives for furthering resource development in the province, while also balancing economic, social and environmental interests. I would welcome any advice or comment your Commission may have regarding the manner in which the Act should be applied to projects in the North.

Experience has shown that other initiatives are required in the administration of the EA process both by this Ministry and proponents in order to fulfill our mutual goals. I am pleased to advise you that we launched a major new initiative in the spring of 1981, to assist proponents, reviewers and the public in fully understanding and meeting requirements of the Act - Pre-Submission Consultation. This initiative encourages proponents to meet with representatives of the Environmental Approvals Branch, the Government Review Team and the public to discuss the approach and appropriate content for an environmental assessment before launching into the actual studies. Pre-Submission Consultation ensures that the focus of the environmental assessment is on the major issues. It is based on the simple and proven idea that cooperation among all parties leads to better and speedier decision-making and avoids last minute confrontation. This approach applied to environmental assessments, can effectively minimize the delay and conflict which might characterize environmental assessment procedures otherwise, and removes much of the uncertainty that concerns most proponents.

I fully appreciate your comments concerning the formidable administrative load of this Ministry in fulfilling its responsibilities and carrying out initiatives with respect to the environmental assessment process. I recognize that adequate resources are essential for fulfilling our objectives and meeting our current responsibilities. On a regular basis, we review all the programs of the Ministry to ensure that appropriate resources are allocated within the constraints that characterize the present times.

Your report identified the out-of-phase planning between the public sector and private sector activities as a critical shortcoming which led to the two exemptions for the Detour Lake Road. As noted above, my Ministry certainly recognizes the importance of an integrated and comprehensive approach to project planning and the need to ensure public input to decision-making. Because Ontario is the innovator with environmental assessment legislation, it is not uncommon that we have to develop new and often untried procedures to deal with unpredictable administrative problems. To this end, the Premier

and I have stated our intention to address these periodic situations by the establishment of a permanent Environmental Assessment Advisory Committee. We believe that the Committee will provide an important forum for bringing forward constructive ways to ensure an integration of all related components of complex northern developments.

I am encouraged by your genuine and timely interest in environmental assessment in Ontario, and your efforts, through your report, to assist us in its implementation and development of administrative procedures that more effectively meet conditions of development in the North.

If this Ministry can be of assistance to the Commission in any of these matters in the future, do not hesitate to call on us.

Yours very truly,

Keith C. Worton, Minister,

M.P.P. Kingston and the Islands.

HS. 002

Mrs. G.R. Hubbert R.R. # 1, Markdale, Ont., NOC 1HO 519-986-3282

# TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENTIRONMENT

For many years I have travelled throughout the section of northern Ontario that lies between the railway line and Hudson Bay, as a supervisor in education for the Department of Indian Affairs. With my husband I lived for three years at Winisk, until retirement five years ago. My husband taught for 17 years on remote reserves throughout the same area. I enclose a copy of a story about him in Reader's Digest for May/81.

If I may offer an approach that the Commission might take in their project, I would suggest that the officials view the Native people as individuals and not as a mass grouping. I would hope that the Commission will listen to individuals and try to accommodate their needs rather than trying to fit everyone into a common mould.

In a remote hunting and fishing environment, close cooperation among people is essential for survival. However, on etnering the wider world of this century and the next, the individual must take responsibility for his own welfare, and where individual Native people express their views, I would hope that the Commission will make

every effort to accommodate them.

I would particularly like to address the question of Indian education in the same context. In recent years it has been popular o to speak of "turning Indian education over to the Indian people" with no clear concept of what this means.

I hope it will mean that the individual Indian parent will have considerable control over his own child's education rather than all children being forced into a common mould. I may offer some examples.

When a school, either elementary or high school, is built on a reserve, all children on the reserve must attend. Even where some parents would prefer to send their children "outside" at an earlier age, they are forced to conform to the majority decision.

On reserves where children must board in town to go to high school some parents would like to board their children at a distance from the reserve. However, in most cases the children must board and attend school in the nearest town, presumably so they may "go home for the week end", In some cases "home" means a week end of drinking, and fighting and worse, and the children being too tired on Monday morning to return to school. I would hope that the parents would be permitted to designate where their children would board.

Even in areas where Indian children are taught in the Native language for a number of years, some latitude could be allowed to parents who have other wishes for their children. I feel that the Native people have developed the idea that when someone in authority, either Indian or White, makes a pronouncement, all must obey. I would like to see the Commission respect and encourage those with divergent views.

Indian parents will, quite rightly, want increasing control over their children's destiny, but I think it is not enough for the bureaucrocy to appoint a Native person to a position of authority and feel that all problems are solved. As all parents everywhere, Native people need as much information from a variety of sources as possible, but the final decision, for good or bad, must be theirs.



May 1981

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VILLAGE ASCENDING A MOUNTAIN

MAY '81

# He Was Known As "Open Sky"

he said very gently, "He's gone." sustain it." I stared, incredulous, as ple of times, but we just couldn't vived his heartbeat a couthe doctor saying, "We re-Y WORLD fell apart with

en to say that George had collapsed white face as he burst into the kitchto examine them, and of the vet's the barn where the vet was waiting cows that we had just brought up to an hour before. I thought of the where we'd had breakfast less than I sat alone at the kitchen table

among the Indians of the North. of this strange white man who lived thought of the first time I had heard planted with so much care. And I fields and trees that George had From the window I could see the

odd stories about this teacher, I had dian and Northern Affairs Canada, never met him. Ontario, and though I had heard I visited reserve schools throughout As classroom consultant with In-

of teaching in the Manitoulin area, sity of Toronto. After a few years and had graduated from the Univerthe army in North Africa and Italy, Manitoulin Island, had served with been born in 1917 on a farm on The records showed that he had

> Though our time together was short, still we were enormously blessed

BY MILDRED YOUNG HUBBERT

called "basic principles" among the their wounds and comforted their dren, settled their quarrels, stitched Indians. There he taught their chilhe went north to look for what he

book of instructions. each was given a medical kit and a act as lay medical dispensers, and isolation, teachers were expected to ted - by aircraft. Because of the came - when the weather permitphone. Mail, supplies and visitors mote reserves was by radiotele-Communication with these re-

together while the patient calmly sat George stitched the pieces of flesh dle and thread sterilized in alcohol, rubber boot. With a borrowed neewith an ax, slicing right through his Once one of the men cut his foot

> a bite," George later remarked. ner of fish. "I don't think he missed at the kitchen table and ate his din-

serve was being demanded immediate withdrawal from the reexplosive that George was sure his tion in Ojibway, so vehement and as interpreter and began a long oraalong Joey, the school janitor, to act man's character. The chief brought paid him a visit to test the white of his first reserves when the chief George had not been long on one

asked apprehensively. "What did he say, Joey?" George

would like to help." ter, and he wants to know if you lot of babies on the reserve this winsay that we are going to be making a densed the lengthy discourse: "He Joey cleared his throat and con-

> harangue. and the chief launched into another it all." Joey relayed the message pretty soon I'd be expected to do ly: "No thanks. If I did help, George replied quick-

"What did he say, Joey?" George

himself any time he likes." need your help. He can do it all "The chief, he say that he doesn't

the reserve. George was an accepted member of ing down the trail. From then on, left, the sound of their voices echolaughter, picked up their caps and Then both men burst into roars of

of clothing for the Indians. Store in Toronto and bought boxes he visited a Salvation Army Thrift each fall before he returned North, seemed in need. I later learned that peeled off bills to anyone who ity with money was legendary. He Tropical Treat. George's generos-

ALLUSTRATION: GREG FURMANCZYN

READER'S DIGEST

When he was teaching at Fort Severn, on Hudson Bay, he once spent \$40 for the only bunch of bananas ever to reach that community. George wanted the school children to know some time in their life how a banana tasted.

Indians often give names - not always flattering - to the strangers who live among them. An indication of the rapport George established is that early in his 17-year career in the North, the members of one reserve gave him the evocative name of "Open Sky."

The stories had not prepared me for the lanky six-foot-four figure that strode into my Toronto office one July day in 1970 with a tattered collection of poetry under one arm. His hair, thick and curly in spite of his 50-odd years, brushed the top of the door jamb, his long arms protruded from the sleeves of his jacket and his size 14 shoes sported holes the size of quarters. These huge feet amused the Indians. He later told me of one old woman who handed him a pair of moccasins she had just finished, muttering, "Each foot, one

I was used to helping teachers with a variety of problems when they came south so I wasn't surprised when George asked me to help him shop for items he couldn't get at The Salvation Army. Between shopping trips, he left his poetry with me and encouraged me to revive some of my own. Eventually, together we published three tiny volumes of Northern poetry.

Most of that summer he spent on his brother's farm in Markdale, Ont., but on his rare visits to the city he might come to lunch. Once he insisted on going with me when I visited an elderly aunt in a nursing home. For the first time I saw his tender compassion as he cupped her tiny hands in his own, chatting with her as easily as if she were his beloved aunt, not mine.

No Love Letters. Though I'd had my full share of proposals, I had reached my mid-40s convinced that marriage was not for me. Yet this strange man was unsettling. Life was more interesting when he was around, because he was so intensely curious about everything. And above all, he made me laugh.

By the end of the summer I felt that we had established enough rapport for me to visit his school at Winisk on Hudson Bay. In October a pilot and another government official accompanied me, but since there was only one bed in George's house, the two men decided to stay overnight at the Hudson's Bay Company staff house. That left me in the house with George. In spite of his reputed disinterest in women, George seemed pleased with the idea. I was not. I sent him over to the Bay house with his sleeping bag.

ally, his letters full of description of After this trip he wrote occasionthe birds and other wild life of the North. But there were no "love lettal in the valentine sense of the ters," for George was not sentimenword. Once he told me, "You're a

homely little bugger, but I like you hecause you're smart." That was about as romantic as he ever got.

On my next visit I was alone, and to my dismay all other establish-George was stuck with me in his house for more than a week. While ments on the reserve were closed. out the visit, he definitely felt comhe kept a discreet distance throughpromised, and one day while looking there's Father Daneau. He has just come back. When you finish the dishes we'll go down and get out the window cried: "Oh look married."

Under different circumstances I might have agreed, but nobody gets married when they "finish the dishes." When the plane arrived, I left in a huff.

Staff Relations. I heard nothing mas holidays, he appeared on my Toronto doorstep a few days before further until, at the end of the Christhe had to return to the North. I took morning he burst into my apartment him to a party that night. Next and announced, "We're getting marlow Pages and I'll find a minister." ried this afternoon. Get me the Yel-

He had a license but it was out of I had invited some neighbors in for a date. Moreover, I was not prepared party that evening and I was busy to get married on a moment's notice. heard him making calls and comments like: "No, we have never been getting the food ready. Vaguely I married before," and "A ring? We'll try to get one."

Then I was stunned to hear

George say, "Yes, eight o'clock will

sister-in-law, who would be acting as witnesses. "Take off your shoes," That night I found myself standing in a suburban rec room, staring at a clergyman's mother-in-law and demanded the mother-in-law, "your feet are muddy." So, in my stocking feet, I suddenly was married to this be fine. We'll be there." tall stranger.

The next day George left for the North. When my boss recovered from the shock of the news, he declared that I ought to visit Winisk "to investigate staff relations." There was only one person on the staff, but that made the trip official.

An Indian maintenance man arrived with me on the plane to repair the diesels, which were always fail-"Stay with us," George offered hospitably. "The house is full of ing. "Where will I stay?" he inquired. people. One more won't make any

When I opened the door, I was greeted by a sheepish-looking group sitting around the living room. They apologized, but explained that they had no place else to go. George two-week stay while I cooked for the continued to teach throughout my assembled men. Nobody came to the wedding, but everybody joined us on the honeymoon. difference."

After the brief visit, I returned to had with the Department. I also Toronto to fulfill the commitments I needed time to adjust to the idea of the isolation of a tiny village of 135 people.

READER'S DIGEST

pany store, and another young couthe adults. ple who held classes at night for managed the Hudson's Bay Com-Father Daneau, a young couple who The only other white people were year stay as a Winisk housewife. In September I began my three-

our oven - virtually the only one in Some women came to bake bread in roam in one door and out the other. full of small children who felt free to busy, with the house in the evenings The tasks of daily living kept us

toons and ancient newsreels. Shirley Temple, Betty Boop cara young John Wayne, a tiny dimpled films were 1930s vintage, including village in the tiny schoolroom. The brought in for showing to the entire ly movies that Father Daneau Our sole recreation was the week-

move south, to a farm near George's came to the decision that we must ing our third year at Winisk, we heart gave continued warnings dur-Moose Factory. So, when George's center was a 530-kilometre flight to North - for us the nearest medical tention is not readily available in the Enormously Blessed. Medical at-

explanation of the tracks in the on snowshoes and listened to his In winter I followed his long strides tified all the birds he loved so much. many varieties of plant life and idenby the streams as he described the together through the woods and tures and sowed crops. We walked George planted trees, fenced pas-

> snow. Together we fed the cows and cleaned the stables.

canvas smiled down from the walls, dren George had painted on canoe place, while portraits of Indian chilblazing logs in the fieldstone fire-At night we had tea by the light of

buried him the following week. "go with George," and he did. They old man declared his intention to time." When George was gone, one left and longed to see "just one more drove them to the homes they had them to the house for dinner and their personal needs. He brought comforted them, besides tending to listened to the stories of the men and the local home for the aged. He George took a job as an orderly in When the farm work slackened,

nevertheless we ware commonsly plessed the last day we could share together, us, we knew that even if this were sat on the hills with our farm around time together could be short. As we though his heart warned us that our tackle the world vigorously, even George's nature forced him to

to die, the owl will call your name. end that says when your time comes fore, and thought of the Indian legthe owl in the swamp the night be-Bay. I remember d the clamor of over the fields and hills as I had once looked across the snows of Hudson sat at the window alone and looked So, the morning George died, I

day is something of a miracle. may be counted longer when each people to be together. But perhaps it Seven years is a short time for two

> another prison just six kilometres away. out and found himself in the yard of at the truck's next stop, he clambered Sydney, Australia, jail - accomplished A PRISONER'S daring escape from a delivery truck - was thwarted when, by climbing underneath the hood of a next day. - Julie Martoccio, quoted in McCall' borrowers to return the umbrellas the of unclaimed umbrellas. A sign asks vice in an effort to deal with a surplus and-found department started the serthey board the train. The railroad's lostcalled "Rainstick Junction" - before

on a Dutch-made diamond spacecraft try anymore - it's on its way to Venus porthole. The porthole isn't in the counis getting a \$12,000 refund of the duty shipped out of the country. So, NASA port duty if goods are subsequently toms regulations allow a refund of im-UNDER certain conditions, U.S. cus

THE dwarf willows on Greenland's tun-

- David Wishart in Vancouver, B.C., Province

world. They are only 2.5 to 5 centimetres high when fully grown. dra are among the smallest shrubs in the - Isaac Asimov's Book of Facts (Grosset & Dunlap)

get a new Rolls-Royce. 67 units, ranging from \$1.25 million for cellar and heliport, penthouse buyers \$7 million each. Along with sauna, wine a basic pad to two penthouses priced at story Los Angeles structure will have Construction has begun on what may be the ultimate condominium. The 21-

- The Wall Street Journal

shower catches them by surprise. They northwest suburbs don't have to arrive can borrow an umbrella from a stand home from the city soaked if an evening COMMUTERS who live in Chicago's

> bring their astrologers to an elephant auction. The astrologers study the animals for signs and markings believed to IN INDIA it is not unusual for buyers to



health and probable life-span.

- Susan Parks in Dell Crossword Puzzles

more than a century. The owner of the Wellington. This has been the rule for senger trains stop at a small town called timetable, and you'll find that all pas-Examine a South African railway This was written in MIL.

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R.R. &

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MILDRED J. HUBBERT

R.R. #1. MARKDALE, ONTARIO

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JUIZ

Mrs. G.R. Hubbert R.R. # 1, Markdale, Ontario, NOC 1HO, 519-986-3282

### ONTARIO'S FORGOTTEN HINTERLAND

After centuries of silence, the voice of the Indian trapper on Hudson Bay can now be heard around the world. In December, 1978, the Anik C Satellite was launched from Cape Canaveral. From its position 22,300 miles above the equator it bounces transmissions from northern outposts to the 'earth station' at Allan Park, Ontario. From there, Bell Canada transmits them, via microwave, to heir destinations in a fraction of a second, breaking the barrier of silence that has isolated this vast region since the beginning of time.

Over half the province of Ontario lies north of the 50th parallel, an area the size of the state of Texas. In these 210,000 square miles live a mere 30,000 people - 16,500 of them registered Indians, and the rest Metis and White.

No Eskimo are indigenous to Ontario. According to a Cree story, the last Eskimo settlement was at Winisk on Hudson Bay. There, according to legend, the Eskimo arrived while the Indian men were away on the trap line, and slaughtered the Cree women and children who were left behind. The returning hunters brought an additional force with them from all along the coast and killed off the Eskimo or drove them into Hudson Bay never to return. This is the Cree story.

Most of the 13,000 non-Indians are clustered in the six large centers close to the 50th parallel. There they make their living from the railway, or in logging, mining, and the evergrowing tourist trade. The rest of the people are scattered over the vast hinterland in isolated villages, some of which consist of only a few houses. The White people who live among them fill the same roles they did 300 years ago - that of teacher, nurse, fur trader and missionary.

No roads link these settlements to the outside world nor to each other. Access is almost entirely by air, which makes prices extremely high, and amenities few. Yet Northerners find the life thoroughly satisfying, and are willing to defend it against invasion from the south.

In 1976 the Reed Paper Company proposed cutting 19,000 square miles of virgin timber just north of Red Lake, the last uncommitted tract of forest in the province. Reed is the company whose Dryden mill is credited with the mercury pollution of the English-Wabigoon River system. The outraged protests of both conservationists and Native people led to the formation in 1977 of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment, with Justice E.P. Hartt as Chairman. The Commission's mandate was to investigate

not only the Reed proposal, but the development of all resourcer north of the 50th parallel, and the impact such development mint have on the people and the land.

The Commission found a land little changed since the last Ice Age. Most of it is Precambrian Shield, in places work down through billions of years to the underlying rock. In the southwest, the Shield is covered by a thin veneer of sand, gravel, and organic material. Here grow the boreal forests of spruce. jack pine, tamarack, balsam and fir. To the north and east lie the Hudson Bay Lowlands, a vast network of bogs, ponds, lakes and streams left behind by the retreating glaciers. On the northern fringe is a narrow band of permafrost which follows the Hudson Bay coast and supports shrubby birch and willows, sedges, blueberry, crowberry and Labrador tea.

Since making its original proposal, the Reed Company has decided not to proceed with its timber-cutting project. A world-wide recession in the industry, they say, has made it unprofitable.

Even without this development, 11% of the annual timber harvest of Ontario is cut north of the 50th parallel. heforestation is difficult, however, because of the thinness of the soil and the severity of the climate.

To the north east, drainage on the Lowlands is too poor to permit heavy growth, except along the banks of the major rivers - the Severn, Winisk, Attawapiskat, Albany and Moose. For years the waters of these rivers have been eyed by an anxious south as a source of electricity or for diversing into the Great Lakes.

In the 1920's the Ogoki River and the Lac Seul diversions took place, followed by the English River's development in the 1950's. At Commission hearings the Native people declared that these projects had been undertaken with only the most cursory investigation of their results. Little concern, they said was shown for the flooding of trap lines, sacred burial grounds, and the homes of the Native people.

Chief Eli Moonias told the Commission that the dam at Whitedog flooded the homes of 15 families who were forced to relocate on the Whitedog reserve in inadequate accommodation. He credits this dislocation with the beginnings of their social breakdown. Compensation, he said, was minimal, while the Indian people themselves were the last to benefit from the development.

North of 50 few of the fillages have either electricity or running water. In most places a diesel plant supplies power to the school, the teacher's house, the store and the mission, but the homes of most of the Indian people are lighted by coal oil lamps, glanterns or even by candles. Of course, the situation is changing rapidly as development moves north.

From the beginning the rivers have been the lifelines of the North, acting as landing strips for the airplanes, as hi hways for canoes and snowmobiles, and as sources of fresh water. More recently they have been used as a type of garbage disposal unit. During the winter, many villagers deposit their litter on the ice in mid stream. When the ice goes out in the spring it takes the garbage with it out into the Bay.

Any change in the river system means a major disruption of the lives of the people. In 1972 the federal and provincial governments issued a joint statement that no consideration was being to the export of either water or electricity to the U.S. by the diversion of the northern rivers.

North of 50, winters are long and harsh, with temperatures dropping frequently to minus 40 degrees and lower. Yet both fuel and insulation cost two to three times as much as they do in the south. At the same time the North is unable to take advantage of the government's subsidy on insulation since it applies only to homes built before 1924. In 1924 few of the northern settlements even existed.

In the beginning it was fur that brought the explorers to the North, most of them arriving via Hudson Bay. Fourteen per cent of Canada's fur supply still comes from Northern Ontario, amounting to \$1.4 million in 1976-77. The winter of 1978-79 brought exceptionally high prices for furs which sent trappers out into the bush in large numbers.

Snowmobiles have long since replaced the dog teams, and now they return to the settlements pulling sleighs loaded with beaver, fox, muskrat and mink. Some trappers sell their furs at the local Hudson's Bay Company store, while others ship their to the fur auction at North Bay.

But life on the trap line is arduous, and each year fewer and fewer young Native people choose it as their life's work.

From the beginning, the Sheild has been regarded as a storehouse of mineral wealth. As warly as 1890 gold lured men into the Red Lake area, but it was not until 1925 that the Red Lake mine opened. In the late forties, mines opened nearby for zinc, copper, silver and iron, and for copper at Pickel Lake, Many of the mines closed after a few year's operation, nut usually because of a depeletion of the resource, but because of a declane in the world market. When the mines closed, the people moved away, often leaving remnants of shost towns and disrupted lives behind them.

A typical mining proposal before the Commission and the National Energy Board is that of Onakawana, a lighted deposit of about 60 miles south of Moosonee. Lighted is a low-grade coal with an average heating value of 5000 BTU per pound. Developers and business men in the area generally supported the project on the basis of the boost it would give to the economy and the job it would create.

Conservationists and Native people worry about the damage strip mining would do to the environment. What, they ask, will happen to the waters down stream from the mine, to the birds, the animals, and to the people? Of the job created, how many will go to the people of the area, particularly the Native people? How long will the jobs last? Is the lignite needed ina province that seems to be totally committed to nuclear enerby?

Company officials estimate the life of the project at between 30 and 40 years. To some who have experienced a boom and bust economy in the North before, 30 to 40 years could be considered permanent.

Another proposal that would aggect the North is the building of a natural gas pipeline from Melville Island in the eastern Arctic through northern Manitoba amd Northern Ontario to connect with an existing pipeline just east of Longlac. The Ontario portion would extend 453 miles, with a possible construction start in the late 1980's or early 1990's.

However, since the U.S. and Canadian governments decided to cooperate in bringing gas south from Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, through the proposed Alaska Highway pipeline, there is some question about the need for the Polar Gas project. Other considerations are the Alberta tar sands, and tankers bringin liquified gas to the Maritimes by sea.

Except for the wild rice harvest in the Kenora-Rainy River area, agriculture north of 50 is virtually non-existent. In the early days the Hudson's Bay Company employees were expected to grow their own root crops to supplement their diet. The OBlate Fathers on James Bay had operating farms at Attawapiskat and Albany, and the Moose Factory Anglican Mission had cows and root crops as late as the 1940's. Even today a few individuals cultivate small garden plots or operate greenhouses. But even with the high cost of importing food, the economic advantage of local production is questionable.

In Northwestern Ontario in late August, the Ojibway people begin their wild rice harvest by the ancient cance and flail method. Modern technology suggests that this is inefficient and wasteful, but the Native people consider the harvest part of their culture and spiritual life. Accordingly, Ontario has imposed a five-year freeze on the granting of new licences to non-Natives, along with a plan to assist the Indian bands in developing the crop as an important resource.

As wilderness areas diminish in the south, the north's recreational potential grows. The present tourist season is short, and tourist camp operators would like to see the industry extended to a year-round occupation. Already six Indian bands operate goose camps in the fall where southern hunters, including many Americans, fly in for a three-day hunt. The ate Edgar Bergen, along with Charlie McCarthy, was among the hunters at the Winisk goose camp in September, 1973.

Polar Bear Park along the south shore of Hudson Bay is the largest in Ontario, and one of the largest parks in the world. Its 93,000 square miles compare to Algonquin's 2,910 square miles, to Jasper's 4,200 and to Yellowstone's 3,470.

Another wilderness park is being considered across the Ontario-Manitoba border, encompassing about 4,950 square miles and called Atikaki.

But inevitably the interests of one group of northerners conflict with those of another. Native people and tourist operator point to the example of the pollution of the English-Wabigoon River system where mercury-contaminated fish led to the closing of a number of tourist lodges. The river is still open to sport fishing, but the poor publicity has affected the lodges that remain The result for the Indian people of Whitedog and Grassy Narrows has been catastrophic, since they depended on the fish from these rivers for their food supply and for commercial sale.

In January, 1979, after years of controversy, an agreement was signed at Grassy Narrows by representatives of both the Native people and both levels of government to negotiate solutions to the

severe problems of the two villages. The arbitrator for the group, Edward Jolliffe, will report to Justice E.P. Hartt who is now Indian Commissioner for Ontario, having presented his final report of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment.

The Commission found a world of difference between the steel towers of Toronto and the log cabins of the North. The difference is not only one of substance, but of experience, of outlook, and of aspiration. But the first steps have been taken, and perhaps before the century closes some common ground may be found between these two world.





WS. 003

ABITIBI-PRICE INC., Iroquois Falls, Ontario, Canada P0K 1E0

June 10, 1982

Royal Commission on the Northern Environment 261 Third Avenue Timmins, Ont PAN 1E2

### Attn: R Burkholder, Sr Information Officer

Dear Miss Burkholder:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on The Commission's report, "The Economic Future of the Forest Products Industry in Northern Ontario". It is comprehensive and, I believe, fulfills the objectives of the study.

Of concern to me, however, is the theme implicit in Chapter 4, Wood Supplies in Northern Ontario, that recent changes in emphasis and direction of Forest Management policies in Ontario are too little and too late. I believe this to be unfair if not untrue.

I would not quarrel with the thought that a continuation of past practices could have jeopardized the future of the forest products industry. However, on recognizing this trend, Government and Industry in this Province embarked together upon a course of intensive Forest Management by the creation of the Forest Management Agreements (FMA's).

Without proper Forest Management a problem of supply - and quality - of fibre furnish for our mills may well have developed. With the implementation of the FMA program, intensive Forest Management is assured, in place and proceeding.

We, at Abitibi-Price, have entered into two FMA's thus far in Ontario. Here, in the Iroquois Falls Forest, we are in the third year of the Province's first FMA and are proceeding with dispatch on the programs and activities to fulfill our commitments to assure the regeneration and viability of our Forest resource.

Yours very truly,

WOODLANDS,

G P Breckenridge, R.P.F. Divisional Woods Manager.

ruhunder

GPB:vk

cc J. E. Tait, Toronto.



HS 004

## ABITIBI-PRICE

ABITIBI-PRICE INC., Iroquois Falls, Ontario, Canada POK 1E0

May 25, 1982

Royal Commission on The Northern Environment 261 Third Avenue Timmins, Ontario P4N 1E2

Attn: Ms R Burkholder
Senior Information Officer

Dear Ms Burkholder:

We have reviewed the document, "The Road to Detour Lake" and have found it to be generally thorough in its presentation of the elements involved in the planning and development of the Road project.

While recognizing that the document is the first of its kind, serving the purpose of relating the Road to The Environmental Assessment process, we feel that the effects that the Road will have upon forest management and forest protection were somewhat underemphasized.

From the outset, it was recognized that the Road would inevitably impact upon our Woodlands Operations in the Iroquois Falls Forest. As a result, we were given the opportunity to participate in this process and provide appropriate input in the early stages of planning.

We have monitored the Road's progress and will continue to observe the project with both interest and concern.

Yours very truly,

WOODLANDS, -

N J Saltarelli Divisional Forester

ili Carice

NJS:vk

Cc G P Breckenridge, I F D Naysmith, Toronto



Rec'd aug. 3/82

orthern Commission in Northern Environment Juthur Square 15 Bed Philes Bead. Juite 201 Lunder Bay, Out.

July 29th, 1982.

Atentian: Mr. Levry Le Senvage Senier Information Officer

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Ja personse & your recent invitation for public uput by organizations, groups or individuals, I would a more than pleased & present my personal whomission for your consideration.

Sieve your initial involvement for the "North" the 50th Farallel" encironmental presementations, normous amounts of presearch and effort has been exumulated in this present, through various nources, at to date there still appears to be a divided sinian on which avenue to follow for a concrete clution that would benefit out "Outarians" to the lettest extent for the years.

like to becommend the feelbering six items:



### 04/2////33/0/0

### ACCESS ROADS TO NORTH OF THE 50TH PARALLEL

- 1. That we do set aside the proposed specific areas for future Park expansion and limited excircument protection.
- 2. That we do allow the same areas to be haraested and cultured first but with increased and fully enferced be forestration and environmental phateetian pragrams.
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- 4. That priority should be established for the preparate and implementation of an "Recess Read" system for these "North of the 50" parallel isolated area of this improving all places of economic expansion and contributing to the overall "Hatural Resource protection and administration.
- 5. That we undertake this "access head" program at a carliest possible date to be completed over a period of five to ten years. please before to a hough cuttline of suggested houtes with priorition indicated, attached.

That any guidelines are presemmentations relected through the "Commission" he flexible enough to that prestrict are cancel out fiture proposals that may be greented over future periods to herefit our "Outarious" lette excites mentally lad leconomically.

From Tity.

I have completed the attached form for financial assistance from your Communion" for presentation of they such mission, preferable lin Toronto, and would kery much applicate beseiving your lamments in this respect at the earliest opportunity.

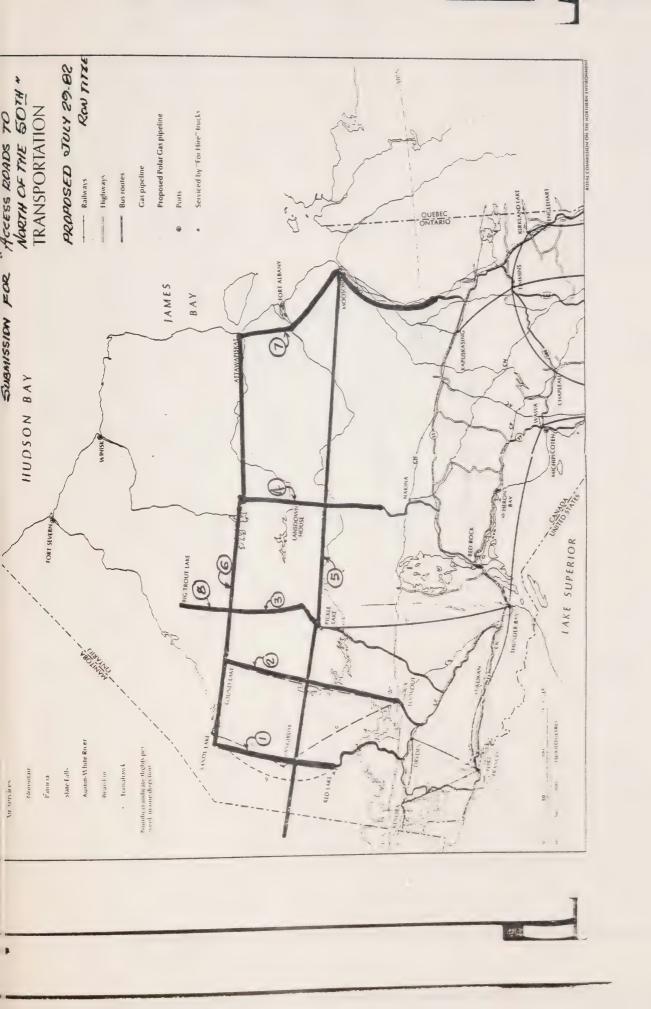
Hanking you in advance, I remain,

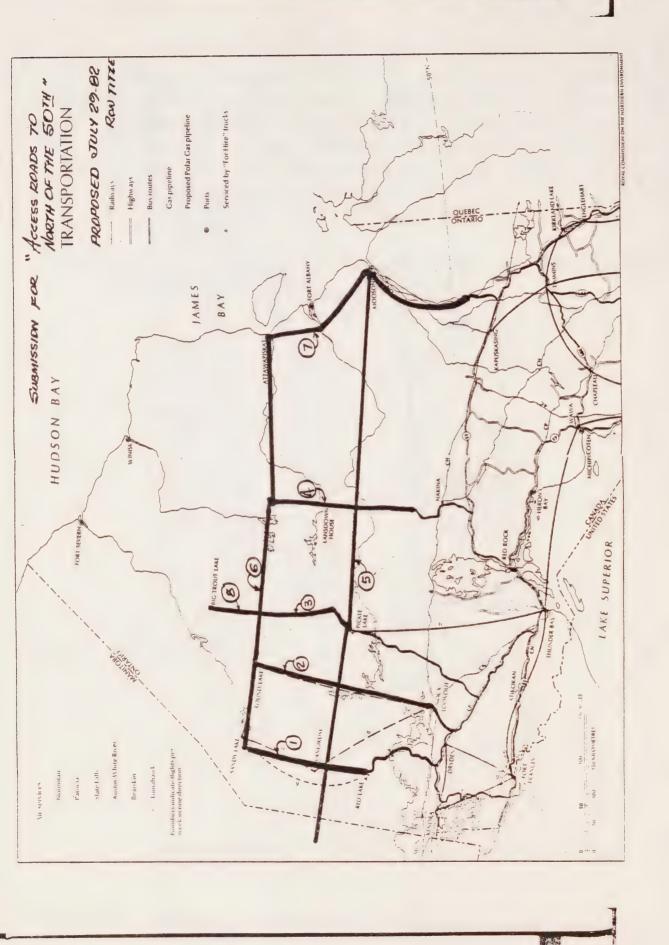
Ren Titze.

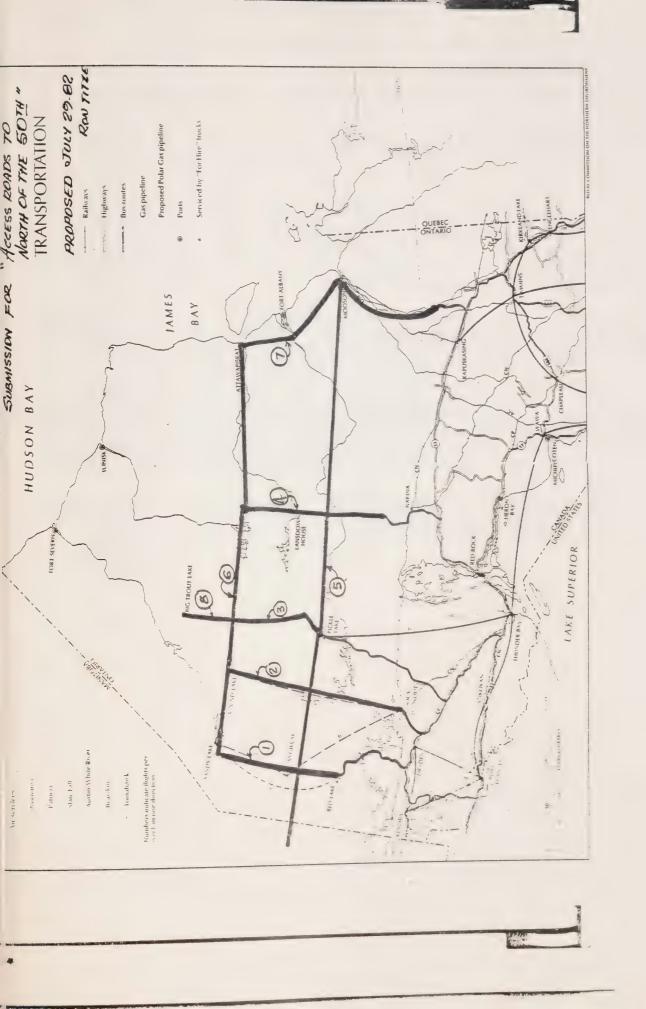
92 Benshe Que
Duyden, Ont
P8N 2N4.

Phone 807-223-2657.

Capy to Teresto Office.







### Typed From Original Submission

Northern Commission on Northern Environment Arthur Square 215 Red River Road Suite 201 Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 1A5

July 29th, 1982

Attention: Mr. Gerry LeSauvage

Senior Information Officer

#### Gentlemen:

In response to your recent invitation for public input by organizations, groups or idividuals, I would be more than pleased to present my personal submission for your consideration.

Since your initial involvement for the "North of 50th Parallel" environmental recommendations, enormous amounts of research and effort has been accumulated in this respect, through various sources, and to date there still appears to be a divided opinion on which Avenue to follow for a concrete solution that would benefit our "Ontarians" to the fullest extent for the next 18 years.

In view of the foregoing comments I would like to recommend the following six items:

### SUBMISSION

### ACCESS ROADS TO NORTH OF THE 50th PARALLEL

- 1. That we do set aside the proposed specific areas for future Park expansion and limited environmental protection.
- 2. That we do allow the same areas to be harvested and cultured first but with increased and fully enforced re-forestration and environmental protection programs.
- 3. That the affected "Native" people have an equal employment opportunity to benefit from these programs, but with the understanding that they, because of their past lack and disregard of economic "Contributions" and their constant drain on existing financial aid programs, should NOT be allowed to restrict economic developement in these specific areas.
- 4. That priority should be established for the preparation and implementation of an "Access Road" system for these "North of the 50th" parallel isolated areas. Thus improving all phases of economic expansion and contributing to the overall "Natural Resources" protection and administration.
- 5. That we undertake this "Access Road" program at the earliest possible date to be completed over a period of five to ten years. please refer to a rough outline of suggested routes with priorities indicated, attached.
- 6. That any guidelines or recommendations selected through the "Commission" be flexible enough to not restrict or cancel out future proposals that may be presented over future periods to benefit our "Ontarians" both environmentally and economically.

July. 29-1982 Ron Titze from your "Commission" for presentation of my submission, preferably in Toronto, and would very much appreciate receiving your comments in this respect at the earliest opportunity.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours truly,

Ron Titze.

92 Rourke Ave Dryden, Ont P8N 2N4

phone 807-223-2657

copy to Toronto Office.

BRIAN BEATON

BEX 1521

SIOUX LOCKOUT, ONT.

POU 2TO

Rec'a July 30/12 HS.

July 16, 1982.

om: Brian Beaton - a concerned individual

ibject: LAND USE PLANNING - the abuse of government

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The planning process, which is MNR initiated, involves a relatively small number of people and resulting plan will affect the majority of us. The Suture of our land, our livelihoods, and our children are at the stake. Are there

sociologists, psychologists, and philosophers involved

I was at a social gathering where a petition stating, I support parks, was circulated. Of course I signed it. I wasn't given the opportunito sign the Great Lakes employees' petition but I might have signed that too, if my job was the sacrifice that my employer is using in this debate.

This plan and the resulting planning process is a ministry of natural resources reaction to mismanagement of our resources, by people. The environment has forced people and corporations to ask for more and more. The forest industry wants FMA's, tourist operators want animal life areas, some groups are looking for parks, others want mining rights, individual want cottages. So Natural Resources needs a land use plan to say who gets what? 'Any pk is better than no plan at all' - MNA's new motto from the open house I attended. Everyone seems to be forced into a position of reaction on unhealthy environment.

I like to consider myself a Farmer, who grew up on a small mixed Farm in the Ottawa valley. Unfortunately, due to Financial restrictions I am unable to own and operate any farm, at

this time. I satisfy my agricultural desires by doing as much gardering as possible with the resources I have available to me. Many folks like to think that our resources are being 'Farmed' by those who understand the equired concepts. Last week, I had the fortunate opportunity of visiting the communities in the Red Lake area. This, to me, is an amazing example of man's involvement in the boom and bust resource extraction mining industry. I feel that most of the natural resources being extracted from North western Ontario is based on a mining mentality rather than a farming ability. People are paid to cut tree, mine ore, dan after, carve roads, spray herbicides and posticides, wide tourists, hunt animals, haul materials....

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type of jobs that are created. People are trained to operate the machines and fix the machines. It is a very simple objective in a very complex environment.

Education becomes the instrutment in developing and maintaining a healthy environment My presentation has evolved around the effect on people, created by the land use plan being presented by our government.

Government, in its ideal state, is in place to represent and protect the people they are being paid by. Unfortunately, some people have last this perception of their job, and tend to stop representing people in general and work for prival financial interests. I feel encompassing land use planning takes on the perception of representing individual private financial interest those in a position to manipulate the apportunities provided in the plan. Land is a gift, given to us to co-exist with and protect. It is unhealthy for our land, our livelihoods and our children to attempt to control and manipulate the natural

Legislation, regulatory bodies and government jobs are in place right now, that are suppose to protect the land for the people of Ontario. The number of trees used to produce this land use plan

Indicates, to me, that natural resources isn't doing their job of protecting the resources for us. This land use plan becomes another band-aid solution to the existing problem, and thus no solution at all. The problem, the misuse of the land, will continue to exist as long as people are allowed to continue to exploit the land for private Financial gains. I am suggesting an overall in-house clean up of the government agency which is suppose to protect the environment for the people of Ontario. This will not be accomplished through elections or inter-agency transfers but rather through effective managers who can access individual exfortmences, in the past. If the environment is unhealthy then people are accountable for this situation.

Another important role of government is to form the people. We pay government personnel air wages to gather information and manitor arious activities. Many times I've been overwhelmed by government publications, especially MNR statistics, that are sold to us. It has taken me over three years to observe the timber management system in action, for the sioux Lookout area. Very interesting, very professional, very big, very expensive, very private! While on my father's dairy farm, the Dept. of Agriculture, regularly sent out

short easy-to-read essays concerning developments and research in that field. People in the north, who dopend on the land for their livelihood, need to be kept informed about the state of the land, the trees, the wildlife. Easy-to-read briefs concerning individual plant and animal species should be prepared and made casily available for public reading.

Education is the most important gist, the trees of our land have made available to us through their destruction. Many people have copies of a thick government publication entitled the West Patricia Land Use Plan - I wonder how the majority of these books will be put to use? I feel there are better ways to inform the people other than thick publications; sorced reactions in an uncertain economic climate; short term deadlines to defend our land against a greedy machine; confrontations during ONE open house .... Thank you for the effort, but I feel WE'VE BEEN HAD!

'As beneficiaries of their mother's care and love, children are obliged to look after their mother in her illness and decrepitude' (Ojibway Heritage, Pg 25). Indian people have a great knowledge of our Mother Earth and how we, as her children, must respect and care for her. Much can be learned from those who have

existed for generations with this land. To develop an encompassing land use plan without the guidance and knowledge to be obtained from those who must continue to live in this area, only creates mistrust and alienation. It also has the potential for abuse by these in influential positions, who are best on destroying our Mother to satisfy their greed. What will happen to the new opportunities that may arise in the Future? How are these un foreseen possibilities promoted in the land use plan?

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Meeg wetch.

Buan Beaton

· Al Stewart, MNR, Sioux Lxt · RCNE, Thunder Bay · Parks For Tomorrow, T.B.



### Typed from Original Submission

Brian Beaton Box 1521 Sioux Lookout, Ontario POV 2TO

July 16, 1982.

To: Whom it may concern

From: Brian Beaton - a concerned individual

Subject: LAND USE PLANNING - the abuse of government power

Most of the technical information contained in the land use plan makes very interesting reading and is valuable to those who are in a position to understand and exploit the opportunities created in this plan. I find it very difficult and inhibiting to try to contribute technical information towards this plan, as a result of my ignorance about this matter.

In the short time, this confrontation between 'pro-parks' folks and 'anti-parks' folks has been created, I have been able to make some interesting observations. Many fascinating exchanges and conflicts of ideals have been provoked during this exercise. The exchanges have been with and between people, with MNR personnel being the mediators and interpreters of the resulting information.

The planning process, which is MNR initiated, involves a relatively small number of people and the resulting 'plan' will affect the majority of us. The future of our land, our livelihoods, and our children are at the stake. Are there sociologists, psychologists, and philosophers involved in the outcome of this 'plan'?

I was at a social gathering where a petition stating, I support parks, was circulated. Of course I signed it. I wasn't given the opportunity to sign the Great Lakes employees' petition but I might have signed that too, if my job was the sacrifice that my employer is using in this debate.

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I like to consider myself a farmer, who grew up on a small mixed farm in the Ottawa valley. Unfortunately, due to financial restrictions I am unable to own and operate any farm, at this time. I satisfy my agricultural desires by doing as much gardening as possible with the resources I have available to me. Many folks like to think that our resources are being 'farmed' by those who understand the required concepts. Last week, I had the fortunate opportunity of visiting the communities in the Red Lake area. This, to me, is an amazing example of man's involvement in the boom and bust resource extraction mining industry. I feel that most of the natural resources being extracted from Northwestern Ontario is based on a mining mentality rather than a farming ability.

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Confederation College works at training people to fill the requirements of the industry. Canada Manpower pays for many of these courses. Thus industry is in a position of dictating what form of resource extraction shall take place by the type of jobs that are created. People are trained to operate the machines and fix the machines. It is a very simple objective in a very complex environment.

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Meeg wetch.

cc. - Al Stewart, MNR, Sioux Lkt.

- RCNE, Thunder Bay

- Parks for Tomorrow, T.B.

Brian Beaton

Rec'a july 16/82



The Morson Option Morson, Ontario POW 1J0 July 14, 1982

Mr. J.E.J. Fahlgren Royal Commission on Northern Environment Arthur Square -- 215 Red River Road Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 1A5

Re: District Land Use Plans

Dear Mr. Fahlgren:

Our group has been notified that you are interested in receiving information concerning District Land Use Plans. We are greatly concerned with the options proposed by the Kenora District and as a result, we have compiled our own submission. Indications are that it has received widespread local support. A copy of the Morson Option is enclosed for your perusal.

We hope that we may look forward to your support in discouraging implementation of the options proposed by the Kenora District Ministry of Natural Resources. Their plans seriously threaten the local economy and at the same time offer no further protection or improvement to the environment.

The areas which are candidate parks are wilderness already. A wildlife habitat exists and flourishes here. Additionally, the land is already under the control and management of the MNR. If there is any advantage to redesignating this crown land as provincial parks, we certainly cannot determine what it is. Resultant park restrictions, however, could seriously impair the economic base of an area from Morson to Rainy River and to suppliers in Fort Frances.

It is our contention that with good management, local industries and a sound environment can continue to co-exist on Lake of the Woods. We would sincerely like to see Land Use Plans putting more effort into management and control of greater problems which threaten the environment such as acid rain, high variance in water levels, and chemical and sewage discharges into the lake. We support the alternative of enhancing the resources to accommodate the users as opposed to restricting use based upon questionable background statistical information.

In a meeting with the Kenora District MNR at Morson on June 23, Don McGregor, District Manager, when asked what environmental threats existed to warrant such drastic measures as implementation of provincial parks in the area, replied that the fishery was being depleted. It was not determined where the MNR acquired the information for this part of Lake of the Woods, but the commercial fishermen and the tourist camp operators certainly did not agree with the MNR that this was the case.

For your further information, please find enclosed three articles from the June 30 issue of the Rainy River Record concerning that meeting.

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Sincerely, The Morson Option

J.E. McDougall

1918 Ma Duyall

Secretary

copied to Jon Del Ben

# "They can hear us, but they're not listening" was comment at Morson meeting

Morson area residents generally agreed that the meeting with Kenora MNR on June 23 to discuss the Land Use Plan for the Kenora District was not a total waste. "Now we have an idea what we're up against," said one. It was felt that the MNR members were generally unsympathetic to the group's concerns. One commercial fishermen and trapper walked out of the meeting commenting to another, "They can hear us, but they're not

listening."

One of the reasons the Morson area residents are up in arms about the land use plan for the Kenora District is that the implications of the options under the plan were not brought to light until recently when some community members attended an open house put on by the Fort Frances District MNR in Bergland.

The MNR's attitude at the June 23 meeting was that the area residents were negligent

in not stepping forward to express their views and concerns earlier. More than once it was pointed out that attendance at an open house held at the Bergland Hall in October, 1981 was seriously dissapointing. The MNR claimed that publicity was widespread in newspapers and that the meeting announcement had been posted locally. Despite this, only a few local people admitted to being aware of the October

meeting

The feelings that MNR was not seriously seeking local input were only accentuated by the fact that no notes were being taken on the meeting only until after a local resident asked why the comments were not being recorded. At this point and time the question period had progressed considerably. Also questioned as to why no comment sheets were available to those attending the June 23rd meeting, the response was "This is a special meeting, not an open house.

# MNR officials face angry crowd at Morson meeting

On Wednesday, June 23, 1982, Don McGregor, District Manager of the Kenora District MNR and his staff faced approximately 100 Morson area residents in a question and answer period regarding their concerns over the proposed KENORA LAND USE PLANS Options, particularly the area including the Aulneau Peninsula and the waters and islands south of the Peninsula. This meeting had been arranged at the request of members of the Morson Community.

The standing room only crowd represented a crosssection of interested parties including tourist camp operators, commercial fishermen, trappers, loggers, merchants, two representatives from N.O.T.A. in Nestor Falls, private cottage owners. concerned local citizens, and oddly enough, even some Baudette Launch operators.

One of the main contentions of the group was that any plans which would disrupt the status quo should be undertaken either to provide inexpensive recreation for Canadians or to protect environmental threats which could not be improved or corrected with good management. In the particular circumstances of the locale in question, neither point seems applicable. "Why," it was asked, "should certain areas -- namely the Aulneau Peninsula, Bigsby Island, Dawson Island, Splitrock Island, Painted Rock Island and the Three Sisters Island Group -be set aside for protection and wildlife management when these land masses are virtually inaccessible and are already under the control and management of the Ministry of Natural Resources?" The Aulneau is restricted now to primitive weapon hunting only and provides a natural wildlife habitat which flourishes.'

Park regulations from such changes, depending upon which option one reads, COULD result in such restrictions as no waterfowl hunting from the shores of the candidate areas, no logging, no tourism, reduced sport fish quota for commercial fishermen, no sports fish quota for commercial fishermen, no commercial fishermen, no trapping, and no opportunities for even local residents for hunting. While Mr. Mc-Gregor attempted to convince the group that this PROBAB-LY would not happen, the possibility was not ruled out.

When asked what, i any, potential threats exist in this area that would need protection in the form of expansion to the provincial park system, the response was that the fishery is being depleted. One tourist camp operator protested immediately: "I have been operating (in this area) for the past 14 years, and can honestly say that fishing has never been better. Where exactly did you get the figures that gave you that information?" After some discussion, it was determined that two persons in the group had participated in a survey conducted by independent consultants, but MNR seemed to indicate after this scanty response that this was not the survey data used.

Additional response to the poor fishery" was that if, indeed, it was in such a sorry state, why weren't steps being taken to increase the sports fish populations through stocking. "Lake Erie was absolutely dead from chemical pollution and it was asserted that it would take a hundred years to bring it back to life. Today the lake has been cleaned up and marine life of all sorts thrives there -- and it only took a few years to do so."

No satisfactory reply was given by the MNR staff. Unfortunately, the subject was changed before the discussion was able to deal with the positive effects of commercial fishermen removing coarse fish from the lake.

Of major concern to the residents is the effects any implementation of Land Use Proposals will have on the local economic base. While the tourism industry provides the main revenue to the area. any decreases in other areas -- commercial fishing, logging or trapping -- would seriously reduce employment opportunities there. There is, in fact, no industry in the Morson area which does not depend either directly or indirectly upon the resources of the lake.

'To what extent have Plan Developers worked with the Ministry of Tourism and Industry, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Transportation and Communication, the Ministry of Revenue, and in this case, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources?" Don McGregor assured the audience that every effort was made to seek the input of these agencies, but when questioned further, it appeared that the solicitation was probably little more than

the audience, but barely audible, "probably to the same extent they solicited our in-

put!'

Also asked, "If the Land Use Plan is so all encompassing, if indeed it is to take into account the TOTAL management of the area, why did not the plan address any of the present and potential threats to the environment such as acid rain, chemical pollution, sewage disposal, and the variance of water levels on Lake of the Woods?"

Response to the question varied from, "that's not an area of our control," to "such and such agency would have to be the one to work on

Why is the Land Use Plan so important? It appears that it is so important because the Ministry of Natural Resources has a mandate such that 'x" number of provincial parks of various sorts are to be established within "x" number of years and that they redesignate areas already under their management and control so that such management will be transferred to themselves. In addition, it would seem that they are, at a great expense, trying to satisfy pressures by a lobbying group called "Parks Canada" whether or not there is a need and at whatever cost.

This particular area, the audience was told, was chosen because the Candidate Park areas, based on geological and aerial surveys were most representative of a particular type of situation for which they had been

looking.

### take of the Woods Land Use Plan Alternative

# The Morson Option"

Dissatisfaction with the Kenora District Land Use Plan options has prompted concerned residents of the Morson area to formulate their own proposals which they call "The Morson Option." It is a compilation of the concerns and opinions of the items addressed in the Land Use Plans.

While the Kenora Land Use Plan neompasses the entire Kenora MNR District, the Morson Option addresses only the Aulneau Peninsula and the islands and waters south of the Aul-

The main consideration is the objection to expansion of the provincial park system within Lake of the Woods. Such expansion is deemed unnecessary and unproductive. Management and control of Candidate Park areas would remain the same under a redesignation; however, resultant park regulations pose serious threats to the economic base of Morson and the surrounding communities. It is further feared that once the park system is implemented into the lake that it may be expanded in ways which further restrict and compete with the local industries.

The Morson Option calls for good management and continued use in the areas of big game and sports fishing. It urges expansion in the logging industry in ways that are environmentally beneficial in the areas of wildlife habitat improvement and fire management. Where possible, it is also suggested that considerations be given to expanding the commercial fur industry. Commercial fishing is to continue at present levels. Tourism expansion is not encouraged; however, if such further development is not detrimental to the environment, avenues for growth should remain open.

The number of cottages in the area is to remain the same under the Morson Option with no opportunity for future developments on Crown Land.

Shoreline Reserves, which would disallow any mining or logging to lake's edge, are to be retained in the interest of ecology and esthetics.

The Morson Option urges the maintenance of commercial fishing at the present level. It is the opinion that commercial fishermen do a great service to the lake ecology by removing coarse fish. It they were not allowed to do so, the increased population of coarse fish would certainly be harmful to the regeneration of the sports species. To suggest that commercial fishermen take only coarse fish at today's prices would require subsidies to keep the industry. This is not seen as a satisfactory alternative when restocking or other programs could be implemented if there appears to be a serious threat to the size of the sports fishery.

The Morson Option tayours any relief on pressures to the sport fishery to begin in the forms of continued monitoring of the activities of foreign commercial vessels, increased patrol by game officers, and restrictions on camping opportunities on the islands.

The present situation of indiscriminate camping on Crown Land within the Lake of the Woods is regarded with

disfavour. The Morson Option urges that the MNR take steps to allow such camping only in designated low fire hazard areas, and if necessary, make such opportunity available only to residents.

The Morson Option, in its entirety, is available for reading at the Northern Affairs Office, the Municipal Offices, and the Rainy River Record in Rainy River; Oison's Foodtown in Bergland; the Morson Shopping Centre, Morson Marina. Mylie's Place and New Moon Landing in Morson; Lowes Lumber in Sleeman and Anderson's Store in Gameland.

All concerned individuals and groups are being asked to read the Morson Option. Those who support the proposals must make their views known to the MNR at once. Land Use Plans are to be forwarded to regional MNR offices by mid-July.

(See other articles elsewhere in the paper reporting on the Morson meeting.)

TO: Don McGregor, District Manager And Fraser Dunn. District Planner Ministry of Natural Resources Kenora District 808 Robertson Street Kenora, Ontario P9N 1X9

RE: Kenora District Land Use Plan Options

(I/WE) support the Morson Option Name Address Province City My interest in the proposals is \_\_\_\_

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# THE MORSON OPTION INTRODUCTION

This submission, hereafter referred to as the MORSON OPTION, represents a compilation of the reaction of concerned persons to the options made available under the Kenora Land Use Plan for the areas of Lake of the Woods including the Aulneau Peninsula and the waters and islands south of the Aulneau Peninsula.

Having found none of the Land Use Options under the Kenora Plan satisfactory, the MORSON OPTION voices the objections to these options, the reasons for those objections, local concerns, and other considerations.

### COMMERCIAL FUR

The MORSON OPTION favours the maintenance of the trapping industry in the area with continued controls by the MNR which assure that reproduction rates are satisfactory.

It is generally felt that where the opportunities exist and licenced trappers do not utilize their grounds, that licences should be relenquished and the franchises made available to those who would work them.

Trapping is one of the few enterprises which makes available winter employment in this area. Any reduction in the present output by this industry would diminish the local economic base.

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#### WILD RICE

The MORSON OPTION discourages the implementation of mechanical harvasting of wild rice. Such clean picking would not enhance the regeneration of crops to the large degree which present methods are able to do. Studies are now going on in the area (Big Grassy Band) for the development of "domestic" wild rice paddies. If the results of those studies indicate this to be a likely prospect, any decisions on this resource should be postponed until such situations can be fairly evaluated.

The MORSON OPTION favours opening the opportunities for the harvesting of wild rice in the area to non-Native residents, and for the benefit of the LOCAL population.

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Commercial fishermen contribute significantly both to the economy and the ecology of the area under consideration. If a proper balance is to be maintained between coarse fish and sport fish, it is

necessary to retain commercial fishing here.

Proposals to limit commercial fishermen to coarse fish cannot be justified. Present methods of fishing will not limit the catches by species, and alternate methods would necessitate further capital output by the fishermen. At today's market prices, the commercial fishermen would not operate on that basis unless subsidized. An industry that is capable of sustaining itself at the status quo should not be forced into a position of being supported by a public already under excessive financial pressure.

The MORSON OPTION seeks continued management and monitoring by the MNR and efforts made in conjunction with the appropriate organizations and government agencies to enhance the marketing prospects for coarse fish. Then, and only then, will the MORSON OPTION give consideration to decreases in sport fish now available to the comercial fishermen.

### LAKE TROUT

The primary opportunity for lake trout fishing in the area under consideration is Whitefish Bay. The MORSON OPTION encourages the MNR to continue management which protects and encourages the population of this species.

Proposals for the closure of Turtle Portage to decrease the amount of algae entering Whitefish Bay many not have the impact which is desired. Unless MNR can be certain that such a costly undertaking can actually bring the desired result, the MORSON OPTION opposes such action.

THE MORSON OPTION

### SPORT FISHING ...

Recognizing the importance of sport fishing to our economy in providing a recreation resource and in providing a source of food to the local and Native people, the MORSON OPTION provides for continued management and control of the fishery by the MNR.

Reductions in pressure on the fishery should be aimed at extractions from non-productive sources. These include campers, additional opportunities stemming from park development, foreign commercial operations (specifically American launches originating from Baudette and Warroad, Minnesota).

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### ENDANGERED AND NON-GAME SPECIES

It is the opinion of the MORSON OPTION that the Aulneau Peninsula and the islands and waters south of the Aulneau Peninsula provide a most satisfactory environment for endangered and protected species. The opportunities for viewing such wildlife are certainly not restricted. Pelicans are bountiful, and the bald eagles, which we recognize as truly being endangered, are plentiful here.

Additional permanent developments such as cottages, park areas, and access trails in the wilderness would imperil the environment now enjoyed by such wildlife. While this view may seem contradictory to our support of continuation of logging operations, we wish to point out that such industry is limited in the property it utilizes, causes only temporary relocation of some species, and properly managed, improves the habitat of other plant and animal lives.

## SMALL GAME AND WATERFOWL

The MORSON OPTION urges that the present situation be retained. There is little pressure on small game animals and grouse in the area.

Waterfowl are a necessary resource for the tourist industry (please refer to comments under "TOURISM") and for local residents and Native people already living on meager incomes. Continued management in this area will allow this resource to flourish here.

MOOSE, DEER, BEAR, WOODLAND CARIBOU

In the area, big game hunting opportunities to non-residents are extremely limited by late season openings and by the inability of tourist camp operations to remain open very late in the fall.

The MORSON OPTION wishes to see continued management to enhance the impact of these animals. No objection to retaining the Aulneau Peninsula as a primitive weapon zone has been expressed.

The threat of restrictions placed in candidate park areas is not in the best interest of local residents, many of whom depend upon having a deer or moose in the freezer each winter.

Additionally, it is desired that efforts be made to reintroduce Woodland Caribou to the area.

### FIRE MANAGEMENT

The MORSON OPTION recognizes that efforts to minimize fire hazard in the wilderness are too expensive for consideration and overall would greatly disturb the natural wildlife habitats.

We do propose that any available efforts to reduce fire hazards and to assist in limiting the extent of any fire is worthwhile.

It is proposed that camping on Crown Land within Lake of the Woods be restricted to designated areas. Secondly, it is recommended that MNR work in conjunction with the logging industry to create areas where fire breaks could be established.

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as an immediate priority, the elimination of indiscriminate camping on Crown Land. It has been suggested that campers be allowed only in designated areas, and if necessary, that those areas be restricted to use by residents.

It is estimated that local tourist camp operations produce gross incomes of 1.5-2.0 million dollars annually and OVER 90% OF THIS MONEY IS FROM FOREIGN SOURCES, thus bringing NEW MONEY into our rapidly declining economy. These figures do not consider additional revenues from tourists to souvenir shops grocery stores, service stations, marinas, tackle shops, and the L.C.B.O. stores.

The development of parks with resulting restrictions would make the area less attractive to the sportsmen who presently patronize our tourist camps. The bays and marsh areas around the candidate parks provide the greatest opportunities for waterfowl hunting.

Without this form of recreation, tourist camp operators would be unable to extend their already short season to the degree they now can.

In addition, inexpensive recreational opportunities made available by the parks would be in direct competition with the tourist operations. IT IS NOT IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO SELL OUR RESOURCES SO CHEAPLY TO NON-RESIDENTS.

Further, in the best interests of wildlife and fishery management, fire control, and protection of the tourist industry, the MORSON OPTION implores the MNR to consider

### TOURISM

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Under the MORSON OPTION, present tourist camp operations would be able to continue at current capacities, with expansion available for consideration.

The tourism industry is the main economic base of Morson and its neighboring communities. Most employment opportunities for the residents are either directly or indirectly dependent upon the operations of the tourist camps. While there is probably room for further development of the industry in this locale, the MORSON OPTION is not averse to limits being placed on expansion.

Operators in the industry are generally conservationminded. It is with a realization that their livelihoods depend upon the resources of the lake that they
work in the best interest of protecting those resources.
It is to be pointed out that resource extraction from
the industry is 1) limited by the capacity of the
resorts, 2) comes at a high cost to resort patrons\*,
3) provides the foundation for the local economic base,
and 4) is renewable.

<sup>\*</sup>Estimates indicate that the patron of an American Plan Resort will spend \$300-\$600 for his visit; the patron of a housekeeping facility will spend \$150-\$250. (Note-Ey contrast, the charge per campsite at Lake of the woods Provincial Park is \$6.00 per night.)

COTTAGING

Private cottages are an asset to the local community.

Summer residents pay taxes, often employ local workers, and are generally viewed as conservation-minded people.

The MORSON OPTION, nonetheless, discourages any further opportunities for cottage development on the islands.

This opinion is based on our interest in retaining the natural beauty of the islands as well as fishery management and concerns about pollution.

#### ACCESS ROADS

Access roads are considered to be a detriment to wildlife areas. While the preference is that no access roads be built, it is recognized that in some instances these roads are justified.

The MORSON OPTION proposes that access roads 1) be built only when deemed absolutely necessary, 2) be used solely for the purpose for which it was intended (e.g. no logging road shall provide access for fishermen or hunters), 3) be maintained to a satisfactory safety standard, 4) that entrances be locked and posted to discourage trespassing, and 5) that when the road is no longer required for its original purpose that it either be allowed to return to its original state naturally or, if necessary, with the aid of man.

### SHORELINE RESERVATIONS

The mandate of the MORSON OPTION is to maintain shoreline reserves. To allow mining and logging operations
to extract resources to the lake's edge would mar the
beauty of the locale, contribute in some areas to erosion,
and could result in unwanted substances entering the
water. Further, shoreline development would greatly
threaten the plant and animal life which flourishes
specifically on and near the shorelines.

PROVINCIAL PARKS

At the present time, nearly all of the property, under consideration is Crown Land. Any extraction of resources thereon is now limited, controlled, and managed by the MNR. We contend that overall, the MNR has used sound judgement in its management of this jurisdiction.

The candidate parks already are wilderness areas. natural wildlife habitat exists and flourishes here. To develop nature trails would open access to this land which, in turn, would increase fire hazard, introduce new disturbances to the wildlife habitat, and create problems with garbage clean-up and disposal.

It is the opinion of the MORSON OPTION that the proposed changes have the potential of seriously disturbing the ecology.

FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS SEE "TOURISM"

# PROVINCIAL PARKS

BECAUSE NEW PARKS IN THIS AREA OF LAKE OF THE WOODS
WOULD THREATEN THE LOCAL ECONOMIC BASE, POTENTIALLY
PLACE EXCESSIVE PRESSURE ON OUR RESOURCES, AND CREATE
CHANGES WHICH THREATEN THE BALANCED ENVIRONMENT, THE
MORSON OPTION EXCLUDES ANY EXPANSION OF THE PROVINCIAL
PARK SYSTEM.

It is the contention of those concerned that Provincial Parks should be developed to 1) provide recreation for the people of Canada or 2) to protect areas where there is an ecological threat.

The location under consideration primarily provides recreation for American visitors. To expand the park system here under this condition would increase the opportunities for low-cost vacations those persons more than it would for the people of Canada.

Park visitors do not make any substantial contribution to the local economic base. More often than not, provisions are brought in rather than purchased locally. Non-resident visitors have the privileges of removing daily the allowable number of sport fish while the responsibility for the maintenance of the facilities they use ultimately belongs to the citizens of Canada.

To date, no mining operations are present in our area.

If such a potential exists and is considered for development, the MORSON OPTION precludes the implementation of such operations until public hearings can evaluate the possible impacts of such a situation.

# FORESTRY

The MORSON OPTION supports the maintenance of logging operations in the area. The mandate presented is for continued management by the MNR such that the industry replenishes the resources it extracts, works in conjunction with MNR for the maintenance and improvement of wildlife habitats, and operates in a manner which could aid in decreasing fire hazards in the wilderness.

Shoreline reserves will be maintained. To eliminate such reserves would mar the beauty of the lake, create potential erosion problems in some areas, and might encourage the introduction of unwanted substances into the lake itself.

€A: : .22

koyal Commission on The Northern Environment.

Arthur Square 215 Red River Rd. S.201 Thunder Bay Ont.P7B 1A5

A.O.Menhart Director of Programs.

Rec'a Aug 13/82 28/07/82.

008

332 Elm Str.S.

Timmins Ont. P4N 1X5

Dear Sir:

Re-Your letter of July 23/82. Asking my permission to use my letter as a formal submission, The permission here now is granted.

Further to write within your mandate areas is a welcome wagon, Thank-You.

There are two elements that I can see, That the future planner in the North should or must consider; 1) The Man. 2) his protection from the Elements.

All Planning in remote areas should be started with a Man, But because the Man is watching T.V. and drawing Ubi. So the society must learn how to live with that. The danger of losing the civilized life is probable, (Maybe the civilization before us, forgot that, (future-planning).

Your mandate is 50 th. Parallel North. The line of the 50° should not be too ridgid. A good ground linkage with the populated area is important. Rail, access road, and Air, The rail could be the most a man could depend on, in case of armed conflict, (not to be ignored).

The Globe population is rising, The air polution does not effect the North very much, The water does, The wild animal is diminishing, If the fish is poluted, Couple pleasure camps, or trap lines, couldn't help much to feed a mass of people.

So my suggestion is that we as the predecessors had to raise their own domestic animals, Store their own winter food, or perish of course, Because there is no welfare, no one would share his own with the free loader, there were borrowings and returns, under serious law.

The future planner must remember that, (There are ways) There are plans for a Self sufficiency block, Cochrane south area, which could help the Ont. North, to a great extent,.

# Railways.

The Trans Canada Hailway is a good example. It got here before the people did,. The trans Canada Highway just came latelly.

In Europe after the first W.W. Railway bridges, Highway Bridges, distroyed, No Trains, no Highway transports, but the railroads were busy; Hand cars for transport, Push cars for heavy loads, manual powers. I have seen railroads in forests where no other transport was possible, Canada could take adwantage of the long winter, that is when railway busines is the best.

Creating Summer grazing fields, Alternate for Hay fields ship hay by car loads to the south, daising domestic Geese, Ducks, preparing goose fathers for bed comforters, Chickens, Geese and ducks will feed on any weed or grass, chicken feed is cheaper than eggs, etc. all this could create jobs and living supplement.

Plan for the future now, it will be too late when we will get there. Local renewable and natural resources could energize our Railways, Omakawana Lignite could fuel steam locomotives, low head water power, could electrify the rail locomotives,

Electric power is clean and renewable, Coal burning locomotives are not realy air polutant, incomplete combustion from the steam locomotives, the gaseous part of the emission acts as a disinfactant of tree worms, not effecting bird life, the particle incomplete burned ash, falls to the ground ,re-generates it self with nitrogen and act as a fertilizer. etc.

# SYSTEMATIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH.

Detour Lake definete ourpose project has started, Further Northern planning should form a corridor for a direct main transport route including a railway line, with well planned branches for further access ways to the Natural resources; Forest products, Peatmoss deposits, Gravel claims, Rockformation-for Railway and ling especially.

There will be more Detour Lake type projects that long and costly ways will be needed, Probably a section gang of railroad builders, (Provincial) In the North where the winters are long, Narrow gage tracks would have a special feature, (All year around operation) filling shallow peat areas and shallow lakes with rock and gravel for railroad bed and access roads.

North east Ontario future development may be running into cost of living difficulties, The general population is running into the 200.000 mark, Totally depending on imported food and monopoly, for positive reason most of the food products are transported from a distance of thousands of miles.

Further development should be a well planned with railways; Long distance connection, long range connection, and local rail distribution North East Ont. Self sufficiency Block a good example,.

The Railway changes need not be costly, in fact sizeable savings could be realized. (No new plans should depend on subsidy operation). Pay as you go system will be the name of the game, sooner then we think

Self sufficiency in some areas came by starvation, on the otherhand, self sufficiency is enjoyed, in some places now. We have a chance to choose one, Systematic planning and facing the fact, may be a good help.

Lower alternative cost of living is possible, But;

- 1) Drastic changes in transportation are needed.
- 2) Preparation for self sufficiency block has to be implemented.
  - a. Local food related Farming. b. Local storage for the same.
  - c. Local food processing. A Direct long distance Food Terminal,

The existing food products needs local expansion; Matheson Beef Farming is ready, Shillington Potatoe farmers could expand etc.

Hearst, North. Kapuskasing North. Smooth Rock Falls North.etc. Could concentrate on; Creating Beef grazing area, Hay fields, Raising domestic Geese and Ducks, Feather bedding etc.

Peat moss utilization should be concentrated near as possible to the existing built up and possible Industrial Park area.

Re- Forestation.

Could there be some of the natural evergreen trees, that are growing alongside the long Canadian Railways, Highways, and the Electric Transmission lines, Could they be transplanted nearby forest or burned out area? Instead of killing them with poison gas. Approx. two weeks after the frost leaves the ground, the ground is very soft, the trees then could be pulled out by hand. Millions of tree years could be salvaged. Another area where the evergreen trees are growing and die within five to ten years, is the high water table and long retaining water craters, Could they be pulled out, transplanted, and re-eeded? (A natural green house??)

A spring break of the local School population could be used for that project.

This idea is not new, I have lived through that;

The 50 th. Parallel should not be isolated for future planning, Planning should be started from the existing communities, With existing public utilities, Schools, and Food supply, Domestic if Possible.

Planners of the North east Self Sufficiency Block, had this in mind.

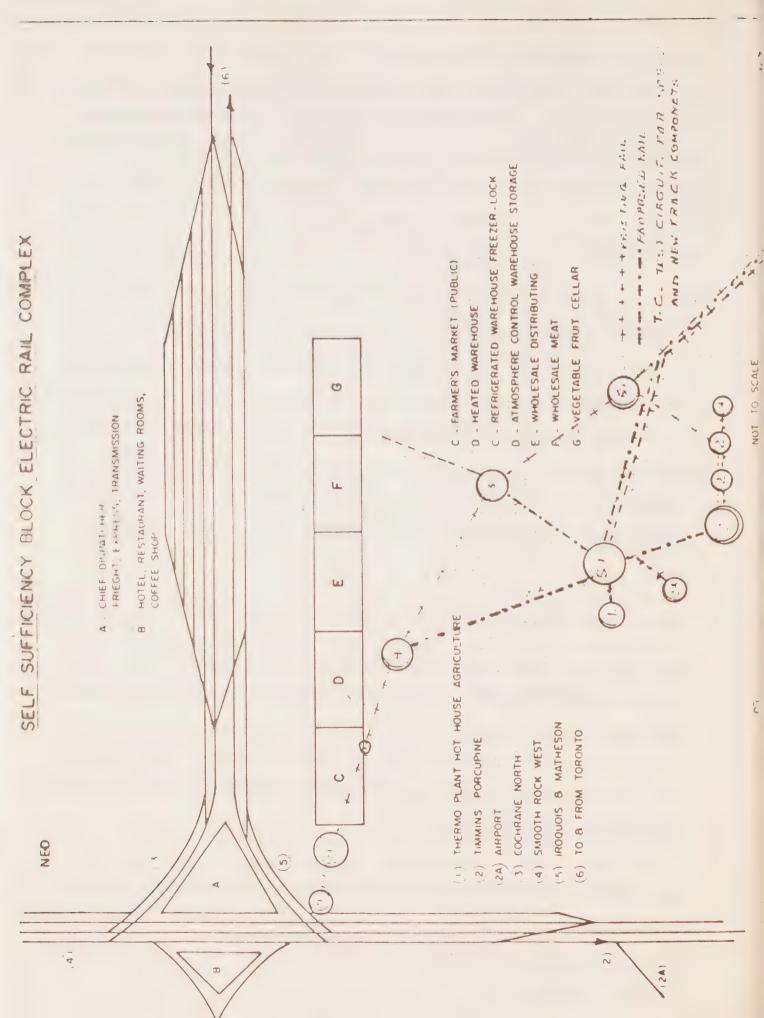
in the North, But removing some of the existing rolling stock should not be one of the changes. Additional new lines and changes in manipulation is required, The cost of new Mailway tracks and new highways are about the same, some new railway tracks and a union station is needed in this area, for the good of all, please refer to page six in my brief.

There is nothing wrong with the Northlander, as I said some changes in manipulation are needed,.

To judge the system, or compare the Northern railway system with other railway systems in Canada is not fair, a complete turn about in railway manipulation is possible, how many trains there are in the rail service now and how many there willbe when the long distance tractor trailers will go to the rail is not known, Thirty direct tractor trailers could be handled by one direct express train.

This of course has to be handled by the railway Engineering commission. The new Union Station and approx. twenty five miles of new track would create a situation where there will be enough load for direct non stop Express from Toronto to the new Northland Union, with passenger, Daily food products, Daily Consumer goods, And of course the miscellaneous general express handled daily by many motor transports and special couriers.

England has Passenger express service, CechoSlovakia has long distant Preight express, (in some case one Express freight following an other every ten minutes) the sameway, with electric eye rear end collision proof system.



Ministry of Ministère des
Citizenship Affaires civiques
and Culture et culturelles
Native Community Branch

77 Bloor det West Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9

77 ouest, rue Bloor Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9

5th Floor

Telephone: 965-5003

Your File:

Our File:

May 19, 1982

heet Tray 25.82

Mr. J.E.J. Fahlgren
The Commissioner
Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment
Arthur Square
215 Red River Road
Suite 201
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7B 1A5

Dear Mr. Fahlgren:

Re: The Economic Future of the Forest Products Industry in Northern Ontario

I have taken the opportunity to examine the above named report (by Lakehaed University) and wish to offer my comments.

From your statements, I understand that your objective was that the report "establish broad external perspectives and insights..." and that it "portray a series of possible and probable futures for the sector in Northern Ontario..." It was also my understanding that two of your overriding concerns were:

- a) that "Northerners are involved in making decisions about developments that affect them" and,
- b) that "developments (of the industry) in this part of Ontario take place in an orderly and beneficial manner..."

I am not questioning the accuracy of the technical information provided. However, my problem is that I have failed to discover how and where this report has dealt with the objectives you have set and the two overriding concerns you have expressed.

In the absence of information to the contrary, I can only conclude that the report has not succeeded in establishing "broad perspectives...", that it has failed to "portray a series of possible and probable futures..." and that the people of Northern Ontario were not involved in the development of this report. Consequently, I question whether the report fully provides the public with "the essential information base" and a balanced view of options/alternatives that are needed to consider issues of such magnitude.

The report appears to support a course of action that may begin by eliminating jobs equivalent to 2,854 person-years and I find it hard to reconcile this with your concern that "developments...take place in a beneficial manner".

Attached please find a six-page commentary on this report preceded by a two and a half page Executive Summary. I trust you will accept my comments in the positive and constructive spirit they are offered and an acknowledgement of this letter and the two attachments will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

M. F. Carim

Economic Development Consultant

cc: All NCB Staff

COMMENTS ON THE REPORT PREPARED BY
LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY ON THE ECONOMIC
FUTURE OF THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY
IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Preamble:

While the Commission hoped the study would "establish broad external perspectives and insights that could be injected into its other research and public participation activities" this report failed to do so.

The authors of the study set themselves objectives which bear little relation to the objectives defined by the Commission.

The authors of the study relied heavily for advice, assistance and help from Government officials and senior Management of the major corporations but there is no indication that they consulted with local municipalities, organised labour, the small business sector or Native and non-Native community organizations.

# Dependence:

The study effectively describes the enormous extent to which entire Northern Ontario communities are dependant on the forest products industry for their existence. It also demonstrates the almost total dependence of Northern Ontario forest products industry on the U.S. market.

#### Problems:

The report describes the aggressive competition from better placed Regions and refers to Northern Ontario's declining fibre resources, which are "not only insufficient to support additional capacity but are inadequate to support existing capacity without major improvements in utilization".

The report talks about low profitability for Canadian products, outdated equipment, reduced market shares and sees no reason to expect better prices in the 1980's because of the existence of wood supplies in the low-cost North American Regions.

In general the study portrays a very insecure forest products business, as it is presently constituted dependant almost entirely on any extremely vulnerable products line which are sold mainly in distant U.S. markets that are ultra-sensitive to factors over which Ontario has little or no control.

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### Conclusion:

The report concludes that problems faced by the forest products industry in Northern Ontario can be overcome by the renovation of existing facilities and that this renovation will "only be undertaken if investment in new plant and equipment promises an adequate rate of return on capital." The report also concludes that there are implications for Governmental assistance to the forest products industry.

### The Conclusion Reviewed:

While the authors of this study relied a great deal on assistance and advice from senior managements of the major corporations in the North, there is no evidence that any discussions were held with local municipalities, organised labour, small business, community associations and with local Indian Bands and local Metis and non-Status Indian organizations.

Consequently the report is biased in favour of the attitudes of the management of the major corporations and if this report is permitted to form the basis of the future development of the forest products industry in Northern Ontario it will mean:

- 1. Continued dependence, vulnerability and insecurity.
- 2. Requests for huge sums of public funding to perpetuate this dependance and insecurity.
- 3. The loss of jobs equivalent to 2,854 man-years when plant renovations are completed.

# A Broader Perspective:

The Northern Ontario forest products sector should begin planning a programme of diversification from traditional primary products into the local manufacture of finished goods such as furniture, construction material, industrial goods, sports equipment, toys and other wood products designed for consumption in Canada and abroad.

Benefits from this program of diversification will include:

- increased Canadian ownership of resource based plants
- improved long-term job security
- import substitution of finished goods
- higher prices for that portion of primary products that will continue to flow South.

### Recommendations:

Since this report does not meet the expectations of the Commission it is recommended that the Commission seek "broader perspectives" by commissioning a study that would:

- a) focus on the feasibility of diversifying Northern Ontario's forest products industry, and
- b) utilize to the fullest extent the experience, expertise and opinions of the people of Northern Ontario through local municipalities, organised labour, small business community associations, Indian Bands and local Metis and non-Status Indian organizations.

M. F. (Max) Carim Economic Development Consultant (416) 965-5003 COMMENTS ON THE REPORT PREPARED BY LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY ON THE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

# Preamble:

The two main objectives of this report, as defined by the Commission were:

- (a) to explain the present structure of the industry in Northern Ontario and the reason for the structure.
- (b) to portray a series of possible and probable futures for the sector in Northern Ontario generally and Ontario north of 500 in particular through the examination of the factors influencing it.

The authors of the study saw their objectives somewhat differently:

"This study seeks to clarify the major problems and prospects facing the important sectors of the Northern Ontario forest products industry."

While the Commission hoped the study would "establish broad external perspectives and insights that could be injected into its other research and public participation activities", the study, in fact, looks only at conventional forest products in relation to traditional markets and does not examine (portray) any alternatives.

The Commissioner states that an over-riding concern of his is:

"that Northerners are involved in making decisions about developments that affect them."

It should be noted however, that there is no indication in the report that the authors sought to avail themselves of the benefits of the experience, advice and assistance from local municipalities, local community associations, organised labour, the small business sector, local Indian Bands and local Metis and non-Status Indian organizations.

On the other hand, the authors acknowledge a "great deal of advice" from the Advisory Committee which was made of four representatives of Government, one representative from Grand Council Treaty #9 and one senior management representative each from Abitibi-Price Inc., William Milne and Sons Ltd., and Great West Timber Ltd. The authors also acknowledge the help and advice they received from the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the Ontario Lumber Manufacturing Association and from Lakehead University

## Dependence:

The study emphasises the enormous extent to which entire Northern Ontario communities are dependant on the forest products industry for their very existence and it also unerlines the fact that Northern Ontario, in turn, is almost entirely dependant on distant U.S. markets for sale of its forest products.

For example, Abitibi provides 63% of all direct employment in Smooth Rock Falls, while in Marathon, American Can provides 58% of the jobs and in Iroquois Falls its Abitibi again with 50% of all jobs. With regard to exports, Ontario is dependant on the U.S.A. for the sale of 89% of its newsprint and 65% of its kraft pulp.

## Problems:

These heavily dependant positions of vulnerability take on a more ominous hue when seen in the light of the problems described by the study. A samplying of these problems follow:

"....annual allowable cuts (AAC) will decline as accelerated removals lower AAC's to the sustained levels in the future. As a result, fibre supplies are not only insufficient to support additional manufacturing capacity, they are inadequate to support existing capacity without major improvements in utilization."

"The only regions of Northern Ontario in which adequate wood supplies appear to be present is the Northern Eastern Region."

"Ontario's forest products industry will have to reach increasingly into the 50 - North Region with resulting increases in the mill cost of fibre to sustain present needs."

"Relatively low profitability for Canadian products, slower capacity expansion, reduced market shares, lower and more variable operating rates have all been symptomatic of the pressures of the past two years."

"The existence of available wood supplies in the low-cost North American regions suggest there is no reason to assume that real pulp prices will embark on a rising trend in the 1980's."

Ontario has a limited market reach in the U.S. because it is a high cost region in terms of wood, labour and transportation. With regard to labour costs very little cost disadvantage is due to the level of labour rates, rather it is due to ..... the vintage of the capital equipment. "In order to reduce required labour inputs to a more acceptable level, large capital expenditures are required."

- "The higher production cost in Northern Ontario will cearly limit the ability of Northern Ontario producers to market their output over a large geographical region."
- "Ontario competes directly in markets served by the two most expansive production areas, British Columbia and the U.S. South."

### CONCLUSION:

The report concludes in part, that:

"Wood supplies in the province of Ontario are not adequate to support increased capacity in forest products manufacture. Accordingly, favourable rates of return .... should be taken as signals to renovate existing facilities. The analysis of the present study reveals that replacement of existing newsprint capacity with entirely new capacity offers rates of return well above the cost of capital for such investments. This conclusion has implications for Government assistance programs directed to the forest products industry...."

# THE CONCLUSION REVIEWED:

There can be no argument that the forest products industry of Northern Ontario faces a bleak and uncertain future and that bold and imaginative steps must be initiated to minimise the uncertainty and bring security to our Northern communities. Unfortunately the implications of the conclusions of this report are not conducive to Northern economic stability and long-term job security. On the contrary, if this report is allowed to form the basis of the future development of the forest product industry in Nortern Ontario it will mean:

- That the industry will continue to operate in an environment of total dependance on distant U.S. markets which, by their very locations place Northern Ontario in an extremely vulnerable position vis-a-vis supplies from the Southern United States.
- 2. That, in order to remain competitive the industry will demand huge sums of public funding to renovate existing facilities and perhaps also seek operating subsidies.

3. That tax payer's money will be used to increase unemployment in those heavily dependent "one-industry towns." As the report points out, "at present levels of labour hourly earnings, a reduction of 3 man hours per ton ... will lead to a reduction in labour costs of almost \$40 per ton".... Such a cut-back in labour costs may be beneficial to the buyers in the U.S., and might just be sufficient to improve the Industry's return on investment but it will mean large scale unemployment in Northern Ontario.

In fact, based on 1979 Newsprint capacity in Ontario of 1,979,000 tons, the loss of 3 hours of work per ton translates into a loss of jobs equivalent to 148,425 40-hour weeks or 2,854 52-week years.

The report accepts the need to eliminate these jobs because, as it states, ".... replacement of existing capacity will only be undertaken if investment in new plant and equipment promises an adequate rate of return on capital." The argument will be advanced that unless some jobs are eliminated now, many more jobs will be lost in the future. The problem with this argument is that labour is not the primary reason for high cost factors. The essential underlying problem is that Northern Ontario is a high cost location for the manufacture of newsprint, dried kraft pulp and lumber, vis-a-vis the long haul to its key market.

In fact, the final paragraph of the Executive Summary of the report states:

"Ontario's major cost problems are centred on wood costs at present and in the future and on transportation costs to traditional markets. Satisfactory performance of the Ontario forest products sector in the future rests crucially on relative unit cost developments in forest products manufacture here and in the United States, and on securing an exchange rate that reflects economywide relative Canadian and U.S. unit cost differentials in the two countries' domestic currencies."

# The Information Reinterpreted:

So long as the Northern Ontario forest products industry continues to rely heavily on the manufacture of newsprint, dried kraft-pulp and lumber it will be exposed to great dangers:

- it will continue to be a cpative of the U.S. Market,
- it will continue to be at the mercy of fluctuating currency exchange rates,
- it will continue to be locked in a loosing costing and pricing war with efficient manufacturers located closer to prime markets.

As a result, the industry will demand increasingly more government subsidization and will be forced to resort to more and more job cutbacks and plant shut-downs until accessible timber resources are depleted or the industry as a whole collapses.

None of these probabilities, which are substantiated by information in the report, are in accord with the Commissioner's second over-riding concern:

"that the development in this part of Ontario take place in an orderly and beneficial manner in concert with the environment."

# A Broader Perspective:

The captains of the ocean luxury-liner business viewed themselves only as part of the shipping tradition and not as part of the broader travel industry. Consequently, they sank to the bottom when the airline industry's passenger carrying capacity began to lift off.

A similar myopia blinded the movie moguls of Hollywood. They focussed narrowly on costly productions in gigantic facilities and screened the films in huge movie houses which stood on real estate that increased in price daily. They saw themselves only as part of the Cinema industry not as part of the wide world of entertainment. As a result, they were hammered into the ground first by T.V., then by colour T.V., then by cable T.V., and will never recover from their short-sightedness.

### Diversification:

The large industrial wood processing plants in Northern Ontario and all the communities that depend on them should begin to move away from such a heavy reliance on the sale of primary products. They should also begin to reduce their dependence on a market that is sensitive to the slightest variations in things over which we have no control, such as, for example, fluctuating exchange rates, competitive activities in the U.S. and the enormous distance to market.

The Northern Ontario forest products sector should begin to visualize itself as being in the broad area of wood products manufacture and should begin to move away from the narrow (and short-sighted) concentration on Newsprint, Kraft pulp and lumber.

To secure the economic future of the Region, plans should be made as early as possible for increased diversification into the manufacture of furniture, construction material, industrial goods, sports equipment, toys and other wood products designed for consumption in Canada and abroad.

Previous studies should be updated in the light of prevailing market conditions, new markets, new products and new ideas should be encouraged and planning should include representation from all sections of the communities affected.

Quite apart from the obvious advantage of reducing our heavy dependence on an extremely risky business the diversification of Northern Ontario's wood products industry promises many benefits:

- increased opportunities for Canadian ownership of resource based manufacturing plants
- improved long-term job security for the people of the Region
- import substitution and the resulting conservation of foreign exchange
- a reduction in the flow of Ontario newsprint, kraft-pulp and lumber to the U.S. market will mean a higher price for that volume that Ontario continues to ship South.

Clearly, public funds expended on helping Northern Ontario to diversify its forest products industry is money far better spent than tax money used to fund programmes designed to increase unemployment.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

Since the report entitled "The Economic Future of the Forest Products Industry in Northern Ontario" prepared by Lakehead University for the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment does not meet the Commissions expectation and the report would "establish broad external perspectives and insights that could be injected into its other research...." it is hereby recommended that the Commission seek such "broad perspectives by commissioning a study that would":

- a) focus on the feasibility of diversifying Northern Ontario's forest products industry, and
- b) utilize to the fullest extent the experience, expertise and opinions of the people of Northern Ontario through local municipalities, organized labour, small business community associations, Indian Bands and local Metis and non-Status Indian organizations.







Ministry of Citizenship and Culture Ministère des Affaires civiques et culturelles

77 Bloor Street West Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9 77 ouest, rue Bloor Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9

NATIVE COMMUNITY BRANCH 5th floor

Tel: 416/965-5003

Your File:

Our File:

June 21, 1982

Mr. Jon Del Ben
Executive Director
Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment
Arthur Square
215 Red River Road
Suite 201
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7B 1A5

Dear Mr. Del Ben:

In response to your letter dated June 11th which we received on June 18th, I wish to confirm that the submission I made dated May 19th regarding the Commission sponsored report entitled The Economic Future of the Forest Products Industry in Northern Ontario is representative of myself as Economic Development Consultant of the Native Community Branch and as a citizen of Ontario and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of this Ministry.

Yours truly,

M. F./ Carim

Economic Development Consultant.

cc. All NCB Staff



KENORA KEEWATIN JAFFRAY-MELICK

A2¢N Z1

June 4th, 1982.

H.S.

010

Mr. Wm. Mamakeesik,
Royal Commission on the Northern Environment
Arthur Square
215 Red River Road
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7B 1A5

Rec'd July 9/82

Dear Mr. Mamakeesik:

Re: The Economic Future of the Forest Products Industry
of Northern Ontario

I have just reviewed the foregoing publication, particularly, the Executive Summary. Some pertinent observations are:

Maps could be more distinct and informative. Part of the preface should clearly define the areas of concern with relationship to geographic centres.

The report appears to disagree with previously published documents relative to the quantity and quality of both hard and soft wood resources yet does not qualify the argument.

The Pulp and Paper industry in Northern Ontario can only continue to be competitive by becoming fully modernized and developing better harvesting techniques in order to drastically reduce the amount of waste.

There is a need for the Pulp and Paper industry to adapt hardwoods into the pulp process

In calculating reserves and sustained growth patterns, the report does not appear to allow for the withdrawal of productive forests (restricted wilderness parks) from overall wood-production potential

On the whole, this is a very comprehensive report which takes a realistic look at the Industry and provides excellent observations and recommendations— and establishes an optimistic view for sustained growth with well-defined limitations and concerns.

Yours very truly,

M. James Doty, Economic Development Commissioner

VV



CAZÝ.

Rec'd July 22/82

BOX 632 RED LAKE, ONT JULY 16TH. 1982

E ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE DRIHERN ENVIRON MENT.

128:- IN REPLY TO YOUR LETTER OVER LEAF

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OFITABLE ENTERPRISE. YOURSTRULY

NILS V. WAHL



Royal Commission on the Northern Environment

Arthur Square 215 Red River Road Suite 201 Thunder Bay P7B 1A5 345-3658

July 5, 1982

Mr. Nils Dahl Box 632 Red Lake, Ontario POV 2MO

Dear Sir/Madam:

RE: The Economic Future of the Forest Products
Industry in Northern Ontario.

The above named report was forwarded to you for your information. It provides basic information on the various factors related to the forest industry and its future potential in Northern Ontario. Although it is a lengthy document and requires some of your personal time to read and study, the Commission however, needs and would appreciate any review, response or comments that you would like to submit. A summary of public response to this report is scheduled for public release and we would like your comments to be included.

The Commissioner will be making recommendations to the Government of Ontario on how development should take place in the future north of 50°. The report speaks of your forest and your future, and the Commissioner would like your recommendations.

Should you require some clarity or have questions on any aspects of the document, we invite you to contact us at your earliest convenience.

We look forward to your involvement.

Sincerely, IWILL GLACLY ENLARGE UPS THIS BRIEF REPLY, ON REQUEST.

Bill Mamakeesic,

Senior Information Officer.

Typed from Original Submission

BOX 632 RED LAKE, ONTARIO JULY 16th, 1982.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

SIRS: - In Reply To Your Letter Overleaf

It is my opinion that all development within the study area should be carried out in a manner such as to provide the greatest benefit to the Native people of the area to bring this about, the Native peoples, themselves; should be given the (financial) capability and the moral encouragement to carry out development in a fashion best suited to their own needs.

The non-Native entrepreneur should be encouraged to work through and with the Native peoples associations of Ontario to arrive at a mutually profitable enterprise. Yours truly

Nils V. Dahl



Mayor J. S. Jones

TOWN HALL

30 VAN HORNE AVENUE

DRYDEN, ONTARIO

PBN 2A7

July 8, 1982.

Mr. Bill Mamakeesic, Senior Information Officer, Royal Commission on the Northern Environment, Arthur Square 215 Red River Road, Thunder Bay, Ontario. P7B 1A5

Dun In

I appreciate receiving your letter dated July 5, 1982 re "The Economic Future of the Forest Products Industry in Northern Ontario".

Specifically, you asked me about the report which was sent to me. I have read this and I can give you a quick comment: -

 $\label{eq:continuous} \mbox{ If one asks for an academic report, that's what one gets.}$ 

Best regards.

Yours truly,

18/2

TSJ/sb



Rec'd July 12/82

Mayor J. S. Jones

TOWN HALL
30 VAN HORNE AVENUE
DRYDEN, ONTARIO
P8N 2A7



July 7, 1982.

Mr. Gerry LeSauvage,
Senior Information Officer,
Royal Commission on the Northern
Environment,
Arthur Square - 215 Red River Road,
Thunder Bay, Ontario.
P7B 1A5

Din Me:

Re: Your Letter Dated July 5/82 -The Road to Detour Lake

I read the report and I really haven't any comments on it. I think there has to be quick action in some of these development projects and the Government have acted and, in my view, if Ontario is going to take advantage of business opportunities and provide jobs in Ontario, they must from time to time act quickly and they have done this.

You ask about the environmental assessment process and the involvement of Northerners in decision making on development affect in their lives.

I can tell you that I think the environmental assessment process is one that is necessary but, again, in my view, it's one that has to be into context with opportunity and the economic life of the region. In other words, sometimes it takes so long that we are by-passed and I don't think this should happen and I think it should be followed where it is not going to interfere with events happening. There should be some method of quicker action because, in my experience, the involvement of people is given too much time and if people really want to be involved, they don't need to go through all the meetings and processes that are in "vogue" now.

Best regards.

Yours truly,

TSJ/sb





Kee'd july 27182

ffice of the inister

Ministry of Agriculture and Food

801 Bay Street Toronto, Ontario M7A 1A3 416/965-1041

July 23, 1982.

Mr. B. Mamakeesic Senior Information Officer Royal Commission on the Northern Environment 215 Red River Road, Suite 201 Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 1A5

Dear Mr. Mamakeesic:

Thank you for sending me a copy of The Economic Future of the Forest Products Industry in Northern Ontario.

The volume of data which you have gathered, together with the analysis of the competitiveness of this Province's forest products industry will prove beneficial to the proper development of the economy of the North.

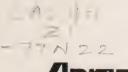
Kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Dennis R. Timbrell

Minister of Agriculture

and Food





JUN 2 4 1982



ABITIBI PAPER COMPANY LTD. Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Canada M5K 1B3 Phone 416-866-4200

For Personal Contact Dial: 416-866-4280

June 21, 1982

Royal Commission on the Northern Environment 261 Third Avenue Timmins, Ontario PAN 1E2

Attention: Mr. R. Burkholder

Sr. Information Officer

Dear Sir:

Re: The Economic Future of the Forest Products Industry in Northern Ontario"

Most of the conclusions listed in the above report are generally correct. However, we disagree with the following statement which appears at the top of Page S-13 of the Executive Summary:

" - Accelerated plus liquidation harvesting means that current AAC's are not sustainable to the year 2000."

The above might apply to some areas of the Province where Forest Management Agreements (FMAs) have not been nor are likely to be implemented in the near future but in our case where intensive forest regeneration is being undertaken through FMAs the volumes of furnish required by our pulp and paper mills in Ontario are assured.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on the report prepared

by the Royal Commission.

General Manager - Woodlands & Sawmills Ontario - Manitoba

JET: VW



# ABITIBI-PRICE



ABITIBI-PRICE INC., Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Canada M5K 1B3 (416) 866-4200

July 7, 1982

The Royal Commission on the Northern Environment 261 Third Avenue Timmins, Ontario P4N 1E2

Attention: Mr. R. Burkholder,

Senior Information Officer

Dear Mr. Burkholder:

I have reviewed the Commission Study on the Road to Detour Lake with considerable interest. It clearly sets forth the process and actions taken in the interaction between the economic development on the one hand, and environmental management on the other. It would appear in conclusion, however, that both of these have suffered little, if at all. The public in general have now acquired additional access to areas heretofore confined to a very few citizens and at the same time the economic development of the industry thus served, the mine itself, will enhance the opportunities for the adjacent Ontario communities to benefit and partake in a major way in the development of this provincial resource.

Yours very truly,

DN/1c

J. E. Tait General Manager - Woodlands & Sawmills Ontario - Manitoba



705-267-6231



Occupational Health & Safety Division, Mining Health & Safety Branch, 273 Third Avenue, Suite 400, Timmins, Ontario. P4N 1E2.

May 25, 1982.



R. Burkholder, Senior Information Officer, Royal Commission on the Northern Environment, 261 Third Avenue, Timmins, Ontario. P4N 1E2.

Re: The Road to Detour Lake

Dear Ms. Burkholder:

I reviewed this report when it was received quite some time ago.

We have been involved with this project since its beginning. This has entailed numerous flights to the minesite basically to ensure compliance with our legislation.

Our involvement in the Environmental Assessment process has been minimal. We reviewed the original report and commented only on the mining of the aggregate for the road.

From our close involvement with all new mining ventures we are aware of a need for a streamlined interface between government and industry. The industry must know what is required and when. Government must give clear, practical criteria at the outset and must process its end of the project expeditiously. In this I agree with your conclusions.

Yours very truly,

P.V. Kivisto, P. Eng.,

Area Mining Engineer.

PVK:hl



018

W. West Moose Factory, Ont. POL 1WO

June 1, 1982

R. Burkholder
Senior Information Officer
Royal Commission of the Northern Environment
261 3rd Avenue
TIMMINS, Ontario
P4N 1E2

Dear Ms. Burkholder,

I was very interested and concerned after having read the R.C.N.E. report on the Detour Lake Road.

Since first reading, I have lent the report to several concerned residents of the area and we have discussed it's significance.

I am afraid that it just confirms the belief here that when a major developer wishes to develop, there are very few obstacles to prevent free rein to his plans. Obviously public sentiment and studies to gaque such are token at best.

I personally believe the Environment Assessment Act must be applied firmly to both public and privately funded projects and also that with a streamlined process it can become a practical application of public inqury, but incidents like Detour Lake tend to underline the fact that at the present time it has not enought teeth to serve its original purpose.

At present in this area, we are very concerned with the potential hydrolic development on the Abitibi River. We are aware of activity in that area and rumour has it that further damming will take place and the project is not subject to the Environmental Assessment Act. If this occurs major changes will take place in the Moose Basin as a result of modified flow and possible temperature changes of the water. To my knowledge there has been no public information available to people in the area and rumour is rampant. Could you possibly provide further details of this project.

In summary it must be the people most affected by a development who have the most influence on that development. Economics cannot always outweight public sentiment. Ontario is only ours if we have a true influence on the quality of life that exists now and in the future.

If we leave development of our resources to those with only

a profit motive or political gain, there is little chance that the honest concerns of the people who live in the north and suffer the negative results of development will be heard or be allowed to speak with influence.

As we look into the future and the tight fisted economic and developmental policies practiced by government in concert with industry, the less the James Bay Settlement appears to be a sellout.

It may be the only significant concession to be gained by Northerners in this century.

People can only react if informed, and can only become informed if information is easily available "before decisions are made". Obviously this process is now in reverse.

Possibly the formation of small formal information groups in each community, elected to the position and mandated to provide public information on any and all development in the area.

These groups could act as a clearing house for much pertin info., and would best know how to effectively communicate with its home community. Linkage with existing gov't groups and educational facilities could provide the visibility required a well as resources.

I haven't the answers but I do have the concerns since I plan to spend the rest of my life in the North, unless it is changed too drastically.

I wish I could offer more!

Sincerely

W. West Moose Factory, Ontario

POL-1WO





Ministry of Transportation and Communications

(705) 472-7900, Ext. 242, Engineering & Right-Of-Way Office, Planning & Design Section, P.O. Box 3030, 447 McKeown Avenue, North Bay, Ontario. P1B 8L2

June 4, 1982

Ms. R. Burkholder, Senior Information Officer, Royal Commission, Northern Environment, 261 Third Avenue, Timmins, Ontario. P4N 1E2

Dear Ms. Burkholder:

RE: R.C.N.E. Report "The Road to Detour Lake"

Your letter of May 10th asked for comments on the above report.

I found your report to be reasonably accurate and a good assessment of the process which was carried out for the Detour Lake Access Road Study. My major comment on the report relates to the danger of using the Detour Lake Road E.A. as a typical example of Environmental Assessments carried out by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

As you are aware from our discussions, on various occasions; other agencies unfamiliar with the Environmental Assessment process and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications process, as well as the area; set the timeframe and the content requirements for the Environmental Assessment. As this example shows it is not always the best procedure. The incredibly short timeframe of four months which we were under to complete the study, did not allow us any flexibility at all in the method or manner in which we carried out the study. The opportunity for public output was severely constrained because of the unsure position of the company to go ahead with the project, placed us in a compromising position of having to carry out the study without going to the public. That is, as you are aware, not our normal process.

Once again, I think you've done a reasonable job of assessing the actual events and the major points of the problems with this particular study. I would like to emphasize again, that this is not a typical M.T.C. study.

Yours truly

B. D. Roberts

Sr. Environmental Planner For: D. E. Moorhouse Head, Planning & Design

BDR/11s



## SPOONER MIGNACCO MACLEOD IT



TEL. (705) 267-2151 - 262 THIRD AVENUE - P.O. DRAWER 130 - TIMMINS, ONTARIO P4N 7C9

June 22, 1982

Mr. R. Burkholder 261 Third Avenue TIMMINS, Ontario P4N 1E2

Dear Mr. Burkholder:

This will acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Commission's Report "The Road to Detour Lake" and your letters of May 10 and June 10, 1982.

I doubt my comments will be of any value as I have not examined the Report completely because of time constraints.

Basically, I believe the Environmental Assessment Act is a valuable piece of legislation as it is intended to allow a very complete examination of all aspects and features of a development which may affect various interests, whether these are represented by government agencies or the general public.

However, the problem exists and will continue to exist, where decisions must be reached quickly and the Act and the Regulations must be placed in limbo.

In the case of Detour Lake, timing of access to the mine property was most important. The location of a road had to be established. The work of clearing the road had to be carried out during a particular season. Further delays by calling for public participation would have created intolerable problems.

I feel the Royal Commission on Northern Environment can be a useful vehicle in examining and reporting on developments in the north in the future but, there will be occasions when greater co-operation between governments and your agency will be necessary to deal more efficiently and effectively with the matters before you.

Sincerely,

J. W. Spooner

JWS/sc

- Life (Royal) Casualty



Bert TRAPPER

Moosonee Ont

POBOX 6

Polityo

CH2. PN

JUN 24 10.

JUNU 22/82 AD

H.S.

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Dear Maday

Received your Letter referring to

Detour Lake Road, I am sorry to say

that I was working when there was a

Plane Trip arranged and was unable to

be contacted, although I was invited, But

however there were 2 others that were able

to go. They are Bent McDonald and Charlie

Whischee, Both on our Local Metis + Non-Status

Local Board members

I did Not find the time to read your questions of the time to Answer them as you know that it is seasonal employment oppourtunity to that we have here + it is the every summer either.

I find it difficult to that you people that work for Government Commissions, over continz

that you can Ask an individual to submit his or her views on the environment of a road that is half finished and will be finished in the year to come I have worked on roads, Dans, Hydro Lines Thete that has done harm to the environment + to the Native people that uses these places to survive or to exist. you people, No I should say you employe of Government that get a salary or on salary get Paid for your work or get paid overline or take time off when you are visiting Communities such as ours + expenses too top it off, I have been on two Government Committees + Just received the bar expenses. I have lost wages plus a few dollars on these Meelings. I just had to Resign. Couldn't see wer there was Justice in it for my wife + I

I have observed the environment in all my wood that I done too help Build these Roads, Dams, Hydrohi. Mixes + etc practically from start to finish But them is nothing that I can do about it, or a small group such as ours. There is more I can print but I am running out off paper I have one More stamp + a few envelopes. Sometimes in life People or persons have to be told, the Nerves or the Gall.

Best Trapper





Your file:

107 08 4885

Our file:

P.O. Box 670 Hearst, Ontario POL 1NO

July 5, 1982

Royal Commission on the Northern Environment 261 Third Avenue Timmins, Ontario P4N 1E2

ATTN: Ruth Burkholder

Senior Information Officer

Re: The Economic Future of the Forest Products Industry in Northern Ontario

I and my staff in Hearst have examined the above report with interest and thank you for including us in your circulation. We have included some specific comments referenced to pages in the document as follows:

- S-12 Wood Supplies in Northern Ontario
   The surplus of 1.3 million cunits may not be grossly overestimated,
   considering the surpluses that are now appearing in the F.M.A.'s
   being signed.
- 2) Page 132 Table 4.1 Does not show white spruce at all. Ages for black spruce, poplar and white birch should be shown under sawlogs/puler logs.
- 3) Page 197 last sentence in first paragraph This is not so if all F.M.A surpluses are declared and a healthy chip/roundwood exchange exists.
- 4) Page 207 Paragraph 2 This situation may be reduced through chip/roundwood exchanges.

It appears that the main theme of the study to show a declining allowable cut over the next 20 years will be somewhat dampened by the surpluses on the F.M.A. areas.

Hopefully these comments will aid in the review of this study and assist in formulating final conclusions and recommendations.

Yours truly,

C.E. Emblin District Manager



### The Corporation of the Union of Townships of Eilber & Devitt

Mattice, Ont. C.P.-P.O.Box 129 POL 1T0 Tel.: (705) 362-8000 Local Calls:- 6511

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Royal Commission on the Northern Environment 261, Third Avenue TIMMINS Ont



June 22nd, 1982.

P4N 1E2

Mr. R. Burkholder, Senior Information Office.

Dear Sir.

Re. The Road to Detour Lake.

Our concern is that the road should be made in Ontario, and not in Quebec, even at extra cost, any extra cost.

Also, if extra costs are reasonable, the road should be made in prevision of be partly used for the Moosonee road.

Thirdly, who ever did trace highway 655, should have something to say to trace the highway to Detour Lake: Highway 655 is a master piece in road design in all aspects: economics, practicability and environment.

The road should also be designed to fit electrical power supply from Ontario if at all possible: the people of Ontario should have the most economic return from the Mine itself and the road.

Naturally, the road should also be designed to benefit the logging and mining potentials in the area.

I am sorry if I did not reply sooner to your request.

Yours very truly,

CORPORATION MATTICE - VAL COTE,

Paul Zorzetto, Reeve.

PLZ ms

P.S.: Naturally, we recommend that the road be built by Ontario contractors with Ontario equipment, and Ontario labour.





E.B. EDDY FOREST PRODUCTS LTD 267 McCHESNEY ROAD P.O. BOX 150 P4N 7C9 TIMMINS ONTARIO

June 24, 1982

HOME OF "EDDY KILN DRIED" SPRUCE AND JACK PINE TELEPHONE: (705) 264-2244 TELEX: 067-81521

Ms. Ruth Burkholder
Senior Information Officer
Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment
261 Third Ave.
TIMMINS. Ont.

Dear Ruth.

This letter is intended to comment on your two major studies (i.e.) The Detour Lake and the North of 50 Development. I wish to do this in my capacity as Chairman of the Resource Committee of the Timmins-Porcupine Chamber of Commerce as well as an employee of E. B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd. operating a sawmill in Timmins, as well as a practicing forester, but mainly as a citizen who owns property here, has a family which will require employment and who will ultimately need some pension money.

As mentioned earlier, your studies are extensive and voluminous and I have only had time to skim through them. On the whole one cannot disagree with what has been said except to suggest that more emphasis be placed on the practicality of all development plans so that the area will produce optimum wealth for all of us. This also implies a sharing of the resource that has not always been present in the past.

There are two basic tenets that must be satisfied during the development of the area resources: we need to sustain and increase employment of the primary or productive type in order that the local economy remains sound and less subject to the whims of politicians and bureaucrats, and we must maintain the natural resource base in a better condition than we found it in. This will require a policy that would return a much higher proportion of resource revenues, particularly by the Federal Government, back into forest renewal and protection, forest access, mineral exploration and development and tourism. There is no other way that we can be sure of maintaining the quality of life that we have become accustomed to.

.....cont'd.

In order to achieve that it will be necessary to make some trade-offs, generally as a result of cost-benefit studies and often accepting the lesser of two evils. The North, even that part above the 50th, is no longer a frontier and it must be kept in an attractive, productive and functional condition.

Your plan to produce a "North of 50 Atlas" is an excellent idea which should go a long way towards promoting a better understanding and add positively to the process of making decisions affecting the area and the people who reside in it.

If you are planning a public participation program, I would be pleased to attend and be prepared to expand on the positions stated above.

Yours very truly

48cm

Wm. Schure General Manager

c.c. Mr. Graham Pope
President
Timmins-Porcupine Chamber of Commerce

Mr. Jacques Tremblay Chairman Northern Ontario Section Canadian Institute of Forestry A 2 in r. 2 in r. 1 in r.

Angel Communication the Model Sym Latinganners, 161 Third Avenue, immins, Ontable, pay 182

Attention: Ms. R. Burkholder

Jangar Harristan Barristan Barristan

#### Re: The Road to Detour Lake

I have perused the Commission's report and have made the following observations.

- a) The provincial government more or less of the Commission when arriving at their final and the commission when arriving at their final and the commission when arriving at the commission when arrived at the commission when a commission where the commission when a commission when a commission where the commiss
- b) Their decision was based not only on the immediate prospect of opening up a new mine, but on the increasing probability of opening up a new mining belt. Since civilization is unthinkable without the use of metals, they have made the right decision.
- In the matter of environmental case of the souling matter of how well the government supervises its limpollution control measures. Technologically, all the science is in existence today to operate these mines without inflicting permanent damage to the local and overall environment.
  - d) Therefore, as an interested citizen, I feel that more effort should be expended on monitoring antipollution controls, after they are in place. The operator will seldem do no more than follow government guidelines. When these guidelines fail, it is imperative that the public be warned and steps be taken to alter these guidelines.

Yours truly,

A. Schwantz, P. Eng., Pamour Pordupine Mines, Limitea.

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AT SH

June 25 1982

Ms. R. Burkholder, Senior Information Officer, Royal Commission on the Northern Environment, 261 Third Avenue, Timmins, Ontario P4N 1E2

Dear Ms. Burkholder,

In reply to your request to Ken Hill for comments on the report "The Road to Detour Lake", I would like to make the following observations:

- 1 It is noted that the objectives of the report
  were initially stated as being related to:
  - (a) the involvement of northerners in decision making on issues that would affect them
  - (b) the orderly development of projects in the north in concert with the environment

While I agree with these general objectives, I fail to see the logic in their extension to a narrow focus on the application of the Environmental Assessment Act, particularly as it relates to the first objective.

In my opinion, the Environmental Assessment Act has many deficiencies, and the question of public involvement cannot be simply addressed by reference to this act. If anything, your report points out the inadequacies of the act, and its lack of applicability to projects such as the Detour Lake road.

June 25 1982

- I do not agree with the statement by Mr. Fahlgren that the study demonstrated that "such procedural shortcomings can have serious consequences for the decisions to be made at the end of the process". This has not been shown in the report, and can only suggest that the authors have imposed their own value judgements as to the best location of the road. There is no doubt that there are valid differences of opinion as to where the road should have been located, but I submit that it is not the Royal Commission's job in this situation to make such judgements.
- One point that needs clarification is your concept of the government's understanding of the "Joint Venture's intentions". The government was kept fully upto-date as to our intentions, and fully understood them at all times during the process. At the start of the programme undertaken by Campbell Red Lake Mines Limited in 1979, we approached the government to inform them of our intent to spend approximately \$10,000,000 on further site examinations and engineering studies. We stated at that time that the decision on the project would be forthcoming towards the end of 1980, and for the project to proceed a decision would be required from the government regarding a road at that time. As we proceeded with our studies and arrived at decisions in a number of areas, the government was kept fully informed and in my opinion their actions reflect this understanding. The fact that the government was spending money on studies prior to a final commitment by the Joint Venture is indicative of their appreciation of what government must do in support of economic development in the province. To have not proceeded with engineering studies parallel to those of the Joint Venture could have led to significant delays in the project or to the Joint Venture seeking other alternatives.
- I agree with the conclusion that one study cannot be used as the basis for making fundamental changes to the Environment Act, but the Detour Lake study certainly illustrates a need for change, and the study's conclusions definitely point in this direction. However, I cannot

R. Burkholder - 3 - June 25 1982

agree with the direction of the changes suggested in the conclusion. The concept of unlimited public involvement and unnecessary detail cannot be other than counter-productive. At some point, decisions have to be made, and all the concerns brought together for judgements related to the public interest as a whole. This can only be done outside the Ministry of the Environment, as was the case for the Detour Lake road. Perhaps the process could have been seen to work in a more constructive manner, but I am personally convinced that the interests of all concerned had an adequate chance to be expressed, and that the correct decision was made.

There is a point in any study where the government must balance all the factors involved and use its own judgement in the making of a final decision for progress to be achieved. As a constructive suggestion, perhaps we could consider an annual review date for all projects subject to the Environmental Assessment Act, with a specific decision made to carry on, or to bring the matter to a conclusion, within a short time period. This would remove the problem of the process being completely open-ended while providing for continuation if so warranted by the issues.

I hope the above comments are useful to your work. Please feel free to contact me on specific items if you would like more information or further comment.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. Brehaut Vice President Operations

CHB/jlo





Office of the Deputy Minister

Ministry of Labour

400 University Avenue Toronto, Ontario M7A 1T7 416/965-4115

June 30, 1982

Ms Ruth Burkholder Senior Information Officer Royal Commission on the Northern Environment 261 Third Avenue TIMMINS, Ontario P4N 1E2

Dear Ms Burkholder:

Thank you for sending me the Detour Lake report of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment.

I note with interest that this study of the environment assessment process for the Detour Lake road undertaking focuses attention on the need for comprehensive land-use planning to balance the various social, economic and environmental interests in the development of Ontario's North.

The Commission's findings and recommendations will, I am sure, contribute toward improvements in the administration and application of the environmental assessment process in future developments in Northern Ontario.

Yours very truly

Thomas E. Armstrong Deputy Minister



Ministry of Northern Affairs

111-5

P. O. Box 1688 Hearst, Ontario POL 1NO (705) 362-4358



July 6th, 1982

Royal Commission on the Northern Environment c/o Ruth Burkholder 261 Third Avenue Timmins, Ontario P4N 1E2

Dear Ruth:

Re: Road to Detour Lake File 405-1-4-1

In answer to your letter of June 10th, 1982, I wish to advise that I have heard nothing negative in my area in regards to the Road to Detour Lake.

I imagine the Cochrane and Iroquois Falls areas would be much more affected than the Hearst area.

If I do hear of someone who is questioning this project, I will inform you of it.

When you are in my area, feel free to drop in and say hello.

Yours truly

Mel Mousseau Northern Affairs Officer

MM/11

P.S. re: Economic Future of the Forest Products Industry in Northern Ontario - File 200-5-1
Hearst Lumbermen's Association to reply on this issue.



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### THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF COCHRANE

171 FOURTH AVENUE PO BOX 490 COCHRANE ONTARIO POL 100

July 7, 1982.

Mrs. R. Burkholder Senior Information Officer Royal Commission on the Northern Environment 261 Third Avenue Timmins, Ontario. PAN 1E2

#### RE: 'The Road to Detour Lake'

Dear Mrs. Burkholder:

This will acknowledge your letter of June 10, 1982.

The Council of the Town of Cochrane has reviewed the above report and feel that the Commission has made all the necessary contacts. It has carried out the requirements of The Environmental Assessment and we are satisfied with the process.

We are happy with the quick action by the Government of Ontario to proceed with the development of the road to Detour Lake. This new industry will have a significant affect on the economy of Cochrane as well as other Communities in this area.

Yours truly,

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF COCHRANE

Ray Fortier

Mayor /

RF/ts



CA2 ØN ZI

## ONTARIO MININE SEOCIATION

10th FLOOR . 199 BAY STREET . TORONIO . ONTARIO . M5/ 1L4

'AMES M. HUGHES

(416) 364-9301

12, 12, 11 -

Mr. Gerry LeSauvage
Senior Information Officer
Opt. Classic at the
Northern Environment
215 Red River Road
Obtainer Bay, Ontario P7B 1A5

Dear Mr. LeSauvage:

Thank you for giving the Association the opportunity to comment on "The Road to Detour Lake." This was indeed a fascinating and well written report.

The Association has an obvious bias towers worksplict of mineral resources. We are quite provided the Tathat the mineral industry with two persons of Ontailing workers produces eight persons of the Gross Provincial Product and 25 persons of interaction eight this another way, the 40,000 marks a 15 New Mineral industry make it possible in 150 marks a 150 marks a contribute absolutely noting 6 marks a 150 marks. The Product yet still be consumers 15 marks and the consumers 15 m

There is a grawing strung e between producers and considers in our society. While "The Road to Detoin" he was concerned primation" to the first of the existing rules were applied, there is a larger question about the suitability of the rules which might well be addressed.

It may take a Solomon to decide between the interests of the people in the North who occupy the land and the interests of the Southerners who need the resources. An analogous situation occurs in metropolitan areas where roads must pass through and disturb neighbourhoods so that people in the suburbs can get to work downtown.

The question really is one of the rights of minorities versus those of the majority - if there is any such thing as a majority. Putting it in the most extreme way possibly, should a canoeist be allowed to stop a billion dollar constitution to the GNP? Obviously, there are no black an white questions, only various shades of grey.

- 2 - - -The Association plans to respond to the Commission's letter of July 5th with more specific comments. It must be pointed out that the timing of your request is awkward, what with the difficulty for an Association to get a consensus of its members in the summer months. Sincerely, The second of the second Bruce Campbell Assistant to the Executive Director BC/eok



Ministry of Tourism and Recreation

705-264-5393 Zenith 59130



Suite 200 273 Third Avenue Timmins, Ontario P4N 1E2

to discover/

Royal Commission on the Northern Environment, 261 3rd Avenue, Timmins, Ontario.
P4N 1E2

ATTN: Mrs. R. Burkholder

Senior Information Officer

July 13, 1982

Dear Mrs. Burkholder:

We have recently reviewed the document titled "The Forest Products Industry in Northern Ontario". As this publication is somewhat technical in nature and does not directly address tourism, which is this Ministry's area of prime concern, we find it difficult to comment on issues raised. None the less, we are prepared to raise a number of points which are of concern to this Ministry.

As you may be aware, one of the most contentious tourism/forestry issues in the North is that of logging near remote outpost camps.

The economic viability of these camps depends, to a great extent, upon their remote quality. Logging with its accompanying access roads tends to remove the remote quality upon which these businesses thrive. Therefore, with the increased demand for wood fiber outlined in the publication, we see greater conflict between forestry and tourism. This matter can only be resolved through more stringent protective measures, which will allow the outfitters to operate in their traditional manner.

A second area of concern is that forestry may detract from or reduce recreational tourism opportunities in the North. Should this occur, the revenues of Northern based tourism entrepreneurs could suffer. We hope our tourism perspective comments will be of value to your project.

Yours very truly,

Peter R. Spik
Tourism Industry
Consultant

/sb

JUN 25 1982

# Ollege of Applied Arts and Technology



#### POPCUPINE CAMPUS

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SOUTH PORCUPINE, ONTARIO PON THO CANADA

PLEASE QUOTE FILE NO ON ALL CORRESPONDENCE

FILE NO. I 1.7.0

1982-06-24

Ms. R. Burkholder Senior Information Officer Royal Commission on the Northern Environment 261 Third Avenue Timmins, Ontario P4N 1E2

Dear Ms. Burkholder:

"The Economic Future of the Forest Products Industry in Northern Ontario"

Please excuse the delay in responding to your report but I am sure you will appreciate that, as an educator, I am receiving reports from many different sources and most of these reports are extremely lengthy.

First of all, I am not an expert in the field of forest products but we are involved in education and training for the forest products industry, i.e., we have a grading and scaling, saw filing, forestry millwright, cutting and skidding, and forestry harvesting programs. Some of these programs are not adequately supported by the forestry industry and appear to be affected by the economic swings of the industry. One particular problem which we are encountering at this time is that to teach cutting and skidding, we are now obliged to take our students more than sixty miles into the bush for suitable tree stands which increases the cost of the program appreciably and might soon cause the demise of the program if alternatives cannot be found.

With regard to the report "The Economic Future of the Forest Products Industry in Northern Ontario", as I stated previously, I am not an expert in the forest products field. I am therefore obliged to accept the factual data given therein which is very thorough and informative, although I do wish the report had been limited to 100 pages.

...2...

Ms. R. Burkholder

I accept the statements in the report concerning the structure of the Northern Ontario forest products sector, its production and comparative regional costs. I note the statement concerning newsprint prices and the marketing of craft, pulp and lumber. It is quite apparent that if we are to survive in the north, we must reduce our labour, wood, and transportation costs.

- 2 -

We have relatively little control over our transportation costs unless the government sees fit to support the forestry industry in the north as economic development which will encourage and sustain the social development. The costs and benefits of such support in relation to the costs of unemployed social benefits might be used as an argument for such support.

I note that there is a possibility of reducing labour costs through the modernization of existing machinery, and that some plans have already been announced and are being implemented in this regard. I would strongly support the modernization of equipment and encourage government financial support in this regard.

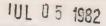
I frequently note in the report, reference to the labour costs being higher in Northern Ontario than those prevailing in the southeastern United States. I am not surprised in this regard. I would have expected that the location and the environment would certainly contribute to higher labour costs in Northern Ontario in relation to other parts of this continent. With regard to the views which suggest that we might be seriously overestimating the actual supply of fibres available to the industry on a sustained basis at present levels of logging utilization and soft wood, hard wood fibre proportions for pulp in number, I would believe that this is the most important aspect of the report and should be addressed. I note that the Ministry and the forest industry are working together in this regard but it is of concern to read that, although everyone appears to be working together there is a tightening wood supply situation in Northern Ontario. We, as a college, are even experiencing that associated with our cutting and skidding program in the Hearst area.

I believe that the forestry industry should have the common sense to be able to manage its finances and capital investments to know when to modernize to increase production and reduce costs. Therefore I have no recommendations in this regard but I do strongly recommend that in view of the concerns expressed in the report concerning wood supplies in Northern Ontario that the quantity of trees to be harvested in Northern Ontario equate with the ability of the forests to renew those trees on a continuous basis.

J. H. Drysdale

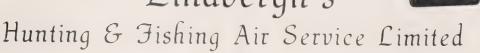
Yours truly,

President





# Lindbergh's





BASE LILLABELLE LAKE PHONE

705 272-4009

Ke: Detour report

P. O. BOX 998
COCHRANE, ONTARIO
POL 1C0
CANADA



June 28, 1982

Ruth Eurkholder Senior Information Officer Royal Commission on the Northern Environment 261 Third Ave. Timmins, Ont. P4N 1E2

Dear Ruth:

I would like to suggest that in the future any changes to an area that has an effect on the environment, that the people in that area would have the final say, as it concerns their lives.

Not some politician sitting in Toronto or Ottawa trying to make a name for himself, regardless of what it does to the country or area concerned.

Also the environment laws have to have some teeth put in them and soon, or there will be little left for the future generations.

Yours truly

Loyde Rogerson

IR:cc



# Lindbergh's

## Hunting & Fishing Air Service Limited



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LILLABELLE LAKE
PHONE
705 272-4009

P. O. BOX 998
COCHRANE, ONTARIO
POL 1C0
CANADA

Aug. 4, 1982

Ruth Burkholder
Senior Information Officer
Royal Commission on the Northern Environment
261 Third Ave.
Timmins, Ont.
P411 102

Dear Ruth:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 1982 and the encloser.

I had made some comments in an earlier letter to your office to the effect, that, unless the environmental act has some power to enforce its recommendation or laws, there would be nothing left for the future generation.

There would have been a much larger attendance at the July 23 meeting had it been any other night than a Friday.

Sorry that I could not attend the meeting that evening.

Please feel free to use my letter of June 28, 1982, to the Commission commenting on the "Road to Detour Lake" for formal submission to the Commission.

Hindest regards

Loyde Rogerson

IR;cc

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## University of Waterloo



JUL 26 1982



Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1

Faculty of Environmental Studies Office of the Dean 519/885-1211



July 21, 1982

Mr. R. Burkholder
Senior Information Officer
Royal Commission on the Northern Environment
261 Third Avenue
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 1E2

Dear Mr. Burkholder:

Re: File #405-1-4-1
The Road to Detour Lake

I have read the above named report with a great deal of interest and I thank you for providing me with the opportunity.

The story of the Road to Detour Lake is well told and the authors and researchers are to be commended for their objectivity and the high quality of their work. I suspect that many of the same pitfalls that occurred in this project are repeated in environmental assessments of other projects.

While the authors have carefully explained the problems of exemption, the applicability of the Environmental Assessment Act, the vagueness of the Environmental Assessment guidelines, the problems of the roles of government, proponent and consultant and a host of other conditions it would have been helpful if they had added a little more information. Perhaps, for example, it would be helpful if some more detailed picture of the areas in which data were deficient were known. A summary in the form of a table or flow diagram indicating the assessment process followed for the road as it actually occurred might be useful. It could provide a rather interesting comparison with figure 4: "A Diagram of an Environmental Planning Process." Most important of all I would hope that the authors could develop a set of recommendations. As indicated in the Preface, these cannot apply to fundamental changes in the Act itself but something might be done to specifically point out courses of action which could overcome some of the issues described in the Conclusions. Lack of data, lack of time and lack of early public participation have been selected as major stumbling blocks to most environmental assessments conducted in Ontario. Surely the authors of the Road to Detour Lake have some ideas on how these blocks might be removed or even modified.

July 21, 1982

Those involved in Environmental Assessment might be interested in the results of a study being conducted by the Institute for Resource and Environmental Studies at Dalhousie University for Environment Canada and other institutions. This is titled "Environmental Impact Assessment in Canada: An Ecological Contribution". The final report is written and undergoing review. Among other things it attempts to provide a process which will furnish a balance between the administrative and technical aspects of environmental assessment. Ontario representatives to this group include David Young, Ontario Ministry of the Environment with whom any people interested in more information can get in touch.

In any case, the report on the Road to Detour Lake is a good document. It points out our many shortcomings in Environmental Assessment. I hope, as do my associates, that some sort of corrective action will take place.

I would be grateful if you could send me two or three extra copies of the report for classroom use.

Yours sincerely,

D. W. Hoffman

for the Faculty of Environmental Studies and the School of Urban and Regional Planning

DWH/ah

cc - J.G. Nelson



H.S.

Office of the

Ministry of
Transportation and
Communications

416/965-2101

Ferguson Block
Queen's Park
Toronto Ontario

August 3, 1982

Mr. Gerry Le Sauvage Senior Information Officer Royal Commission on the Northern Environment Arthur Square, Suite 201, 215 Red River Road Thunder Bay, Ontario. P7B 1A5

Dear Mr. Le Sauvage:

Re: Royal Commission on the Northern Environment Report -The Road to Detour Lake

This is in reply to your letter of July 5, 1982 in which you request comments relative to the above report.

As a result of my perusal of the report and a briefing by my staff, the following comments are provided for your information.

The author raises a number of significant issues relative to the administration and implementation of environmental assessment procedures in the context of a complex Northern Ontario project. The presentation is augmented by the detailed descriptive format utilized.

While it is recognized that the Detour Lake Access Road cannot be considered a "typical" Northern Ontario project, I believe that the document would have provided an excellent focus for the reader if an attempt had been made to identify general and/or specific measures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the environmental assessment process. For example, in situations where pressures for development require the review process to be expedited to facilitate fiscal and scheduling arrangements, an outline of a modified review process involving review agencies and the public and fulfilling the requirements of the Environmental Assessment Act, 1975, would have served as an excellent comparison for the reader relative to the realities of the Detour Lake project, comprehensively outlined in the report.

Hopefully, the Commissioner's recommendations relative to the

Hopefully, the Commissioner's recommendations relative to the manner in which Northerners can be more involved in decision-making on development affecting their lives will exemplify the need to apply and/or modify existing regulatory and decision-making processes so that environmental and social matters, as well as the aspirations of the residents of Northern Ontario, are addressed in a balanced perspective.

I trust that this information will be useful for your purposes.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

James Snow Minister Rec'd Aug 9/82) 4 copied to Jos Del Ben



Rec'd 036 aug 23/82

Ontario

Energy

Minister

Ministry of Energy

Queen's Park Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B7 416/965-2041 Telex 06217880

August 9, 1982

Mr. Gerry LeSauvage Senior Information Officer Royal Commission on the Northern Environment Arthur Square 215 Red River Road, Suite 201 Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 1A5

Dear M. Le Saurage

Thank you for providing us with a copy of your report, "The Road to Detour Lake". We find your analysis to be well-organized and comprehensive. While we understand your concerns with the environmental assessment process in this case, we agree with Mr. Fahlgren's comment in the preface that a single case study should not "... be used as the basis for making recommendations about fundamental changes to the (Environmental Assessment) Act itself".

You may be certain that the Ministry of Energy has a strong interest in the environmental assessment process and the way it is used to make decisions in Northern Ontario. This is particularly so since we are planning to submit our first environmental assessment on "Remote Energy Supply" later this year.

I am sure we will find the conclusions of your study useful in this regard.

Yours sincerely, ...

Robert Welch Minister of Energy





### COCHRANE ENTERPRISES LIMITED

TEL.: 705-272-4321 TELEX: 067-81588

70, 13th AVENUE P.O. BOX 1059, COCHRANE, ONTARIO POL 1C0



August 24, 1982.

Royal Commission on the Northern Environment 261 Third Avenue Timmins, Ontario

Re: The Economic Future of the Forest Products Industry in Northern Ontario.

Dear Commissioner Falhgren,

After having examined the report on The Economic Future of the Forest Products Industry in Northern Ontario I would have to concur that your researchers have assessed with reasonable accuracy the current conditions facing our Industry.

Although I am not in complete agreement with the gloomy picture painted by the authors with respect to the Sawmill Industry, I was impressed with their objectivity on the impending wood supply shortages projected for the whole of the forest products industry by the year 2000.

I think both government and industry have procrastinated for too long in facing the reality of the situation and will have to make some wholesale changes in the very near future or suffer the consequences of a greatly weakened and uncompetitive forest products industry.

Without rehashing the entirety of the report, I would like to single out the important points of the study as perceived by our company and summarize by offering a few recommendations.

...2

In general the main thrust of the report centres around the future wood supply available to the forest products industry in Northern Ontario.

This above all other things will be the determining factor affecting the economic viability of the industry in the years to come.

In recognition of this fact, to begin with we must underline the importance of the forest resource north of the 50th parallel as it relates to the total future wood supply picture. Because of the critical role it will play in the next management plan period, it is imperative that all commercially viable stands of timber north of 50° be considered in calculating the total AAC in each respective region.

This does not mean that a totally indescriminate approach should be taken in the management of this area. Reasonable safeguards should be implemented in all plans to protect against overly negative social and environmental impacts.

The next consideration should be the allocation of the remaining uncommitted AAC which will be coming on stream to replace the depleted areas adjacent to the mills.

Historically, in Northern Ontario large timber limits were given out first to the pulp and paper companies, with the balance, or smaller remaining pockets going to the lumber companies. As wood shortages become a reality, it is these smaller licensees who will feel the crunch first. This is usually because they have developed facilities to utilize the entirety of their AAC (which were frequently overestimated by the MNR) with no flexibility to withstand cutbacks.

It would seem logical that these same smaller companies should be given the first consideration in areas not previously designated.

The major drawback to this thesis, however, is the size and stocking of the desired softwoods in these more northerly latitudes.

Considering the as-yet uncommitted A.A.C. north of the 50°, both climate and site productivity conditions yield an inferior quality of tree.

In the sawmill industry, the yield of lumber has traditionally been directly proportional to the size of the raw material. Therefore, as the average log size decreases, the volume of roundwood required to maintain the same output of lumber will increase significantly. As the proportion increases, so obviously will the cost per manufactured unit. In this respect it would be unrealistic to expect lumber companies to make a profit solely from this inferior quality of roundwood which predominated the North-of-50° forests.

Probably the best solution to this dilemma would be the logical diversion of roundwood to the most appropriate manufacturing process.

In the case of paper mills pulping large diameter bolts and independent sawmills trying to develop lumber from small dimension logs, exchanges of fibre where proximity will permit should not only be encouraged by government, they should be mandatory.

A more agressive fibre exchange program between independent sawmills and adjacent pulp and paper mills to maximize the benefits from the rapidly decreasing larger dimension trees is a must.

Projecting beyond 1990, exchanges of fibre between companies will be essential to maintain the viability of the existing sawmill industry.

Another major area of concern that was not sufficiently addressed in the report and which is impacting very negatively on fibre availability is the continuous erosion of the productive forest land base by withdrawals for non-consumptive users. Whereas in 1963 when the Dixon

report quoted the total productive forest on crown land to be 94,900,000 acres, current estimates (which take into account the recent deferrals and withdrawals) place it at 51,400,000 acres. If the forest industry is to continue operating at its present capacity beyond 1990, the provincial government must place an immediate moratorium on all new park proposals. In addition serious consideration should be given to permit logging in previously "untouchable" parks, reserves, wilderness and wildlife areas.

Well managed and regenerated forest should provide ample opportunities for a host of other activities. Algonquin Park is a prime example of how logging and recreation can live in harmony on the same land base.

The comments expressed in the report concerning the incorrect assumptions employed in calculating allowable cuts are very valid. Unfortunately the government has taken a long time to recognize that the actual yields from harvesting in most areas have not kept pace with their calculated estimates. This coupled with an unacceptable lag-time in regenerating cut-overs has caused deficit financing where sustained yield was projected.

Probably the only short-term solution to ease the impact of this realization will be a re-evaluation of rotation ages. More attention should be paid to growth rates and site productivity to establish rotation ages which will reflect the desired end-product of the licensee.

In terms of a strict financial rotation, in order to maximize fibre production on a given area, the rotation age should be selected by strict mensurational principles.

"When curves of current and mean annual growth are plotted over tree age, they intersect at the peak of the latter. This 'culmination point' for mean annual growth is regarded as the ideal harvesting or rotation age in terms of most efficient volume production".

1. Avery, Forest Measurements (1967) P. 219.

The desired size of tree, commensurate with the end product, should be the choice of the consumer, (in this case the licensee). Consequently it should be the licensee in consultation with the MNR who decides the rotation age.

Upon reviewing the report and reflecting on extensive personal experience there appear to be a few very important fundamental problems underlying the forest management system in Northern Ontario.

Primarily, the management units which comprise the administrative districts in the north are too large and too diverse to be effectively handled by the current staffing framework.

Management units, containing 500,000 - 1,000,000 hectares<sup>2</sup> of productive forest land and supervised by one professional forester are not uncommon. In order to be more effectively administered in a more scientific fashion these units should be broken down into blocks of no greater than 300,000 ha and be supervised individually by a professional forester.

Secondly, and perhaps as a result of the above, the inventory system, or raw data base on which most management decisions are reached, is inadequate. In many instances the information is out of date and inaccurate.

With more effective management techniques the inventory systems could be upgraded and figures revised on an ongoing basis.

The final point of discussion, and perhaps one of the most pressing problems facing the forest industry today is the cost of transportation.

The forest industry is perhaps the largest and most adversely effected of all major consuming industries in Ontario by the Federal Government energy policy.

2. Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan. 1982

The increased costs of production and transportation of raw materials by the forestry sector as a result of the spiraling costs of fossil fuels has dealt a tremendous blow to a number of forest based companies during this current economic recession. Unless some form of price reduction or rate subsidization can be implemented, this crippling effect will continue to be felt by companies who operate in remote locations.

In order to reduce the burden of the transportation costs on the total cost of production there are a number of corrective measures which could be adopted. These will be outlined in the summary of recommendations.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In consideration of the above areas of discussion, our company would like to make the following recommendations to the Commissioner. Despite the fact that some of these recommendations may not be within the jurisdiction of this inquiry we feel they will all have an important effect on the economic future of the forest products industry in Northern Ontario and therefore should be stated.

- 1. All commercially viable stands of timber north of the 50th parallel should be included in the calculation of AAC in each respective region.
- 2. All uncommitted AAC in Northern Ontario should be made available to the existing sawmill industry which otherwise will be adversely affected by shortfalls in raw material supply in the next management period.
- 3. A more agressive exchange program of sawlogs for pulpwood should be adopted between independent sawmills and pulp and paper companies. This should be regulated under the auspices of the MNR to ensure that maximum benefits can be derived from the remaining sawlogs in the north.

- 4. A moratorium should be placed on all new park proposals until their true economic merits can be properly evaluated. Furthermore the MNR should revise its current policy to permit controlled logging in all existing parks, reserves and wildlife areas.
- 5. Rotation ages to calculate the AAC should be more scientifically derived, taking into consideration both productivity and desired end product of the consumer.
- 6. Management Units should be reduced to a size which can be effectively and intensively managed. The MNR should embark on a recruiting program to staff each unit (of no greater than 300,000 ha) with at least one professional forester.
- 7. The MNR should revamp its inventory system to upgrade the resource data base. The inventory should be adjusted to reflect the feasible volume which could be recuperated based on a company's past utilization practices. Any improvement in utilization would be monitored and could be considered a bonus. The surplus could be made available to the licensee at a reduced rate.
- 8. The impact of transportation costs on the forestry sector should be softened by one or all of the following techniques.
  - (i) Reduced or subsidized railway freight rates. Shippers of raw materials should not be required to cover the abnormally high overhead costs, (sometimes in excess of 140% of operating costs) for provincial rail carriers.
  - (ii) An extension of the fuel tax rebate which currently exists for vehicles on private roads, to public road vehicles carrying raw materials to manufacturing facilities.
  - (iii) Review of existing load size restrictions and trailer configurations to permit larger roundwood payloads for more economical highway transportation costs.

In conclusion, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to express the viewpoints of our company to your commission. In a topic so diverse and complicated as the one covered in the report, I commend you for a fairly comprehensive overview of a very difficult subject.

If you have any questions pertaining to our submission, or the subject matter in general, please feel free to contact me at anytime.

Yours truly,

Jack Phillips,

Woodland Manager,

Cochrane Enterprises Ltd.

### Moosonee Metis and Non-Status Indian Association

P.O. Box 342 Telephone (705) 336-2220 MOOSONEE, ONTARIO POL 1Y0

We are concerned about, acid rain, water pollution air pollution, influx of southerners, social problems, housing, education, health, etc.. These things must be closely monitored. We are also disappointed about the action the Provincial Government took in making a decision to exempt the access Road to Detour Lake from the Environmental Assessment Act. All these things have been processed without our involvement or input. These actions must be stopped and controlled. Native prople must be involved and informed prior to any decision making of this sort, regarding this land. This road will cause many things to happen, there will be an influx of southern sportsmen into this isolated and prime territory. This also must be closely studied and monitored by the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment.

These are our views and concerns regarding development in our area.

Earl Danyluk

President

c.c. President O.M.N.S.I.A. Toronto

Bill Nothing Nishnawbe Aski Nation Timmins
Archie Cheechoo Nishnawbe Aske Nation Timmins
President Moose Factory Metis Local

### Moosonee Metis and Non-Status Indian Association

P.O. Box 342 Telephone (705) 336-2220
MOOSONEE, ONTARIO
POL 140



July 15, 1982

JUL 1 5 1982

Royal Commission on the Northern Environment 261 Third Avenue Timmins, Ontario P4N 1E2

Attention: Ruth Burkholder

Senior Enformation Officer

Dear Madam,

### Re: The Road to Detour Lake

This is further to your letter dated May 10/82, file # 405-1-4-1, requesting our organization's views and comments. Before I go into this area, I would like to give you a breif history of the Metis & Non Status Indian people in the James Bay area. During the Treaty # 9 signing of 1905 at Moose Factory, the Metis people were not permitted to enroll in the treaty. However, the Metis people up the coast at Fort Albany were permitted to enter the treaty, because they were living off the land by hunting and trapping. The Moose Factory Metis could not enter the treaty because they were living at the Hudson Bay Company Post and were servants of that company.

Recently, we have been fighting for these rights to hunt, fish and trap. This right is based on the fact that we were occupying and using the land for these purposes before the treaty commissioner arrived in the Moosonee and Moose Factory area. We have been involved in the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment hearings from the beginning, through the Treaty # 9 organization. We may be called the Alliance Organization to the Nishnawbe-Aske Nation and we fully support their position in protecting the envoronment and establishing self-determination for the people of the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation. We are prepared to support this cause. We must be involved in the decision making process that threatens our livelihood and the generations to come. We are certainly concerned about the big development schemes proposed for the north.

assessment process, I can foresee situations developing where there is both a federal and provincial interest associated with a development (i.e. one element of a project initiated by the Province and another by the federal government, each with its own environmental assessment process). Ideally, in the Detour lake case or in the hypothetical federal/provincial case I have cited, it makes sense to examine the projects as a single entity. The federal process is sufficiently flexible to allow for joint reviews where appropriate. There might be merit in considering introducing similar flexibility into the provincial system.

Should the Royal Commission be interested in information on the federal Environmental Assessment and Review Process or wish to discuss environmental impact assessment in general, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

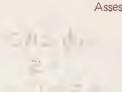
Raymond M. Robinson Executive Chairman

Environmental

Gouvernement du Canada

Examen des évaluations Assessment Review environnementales

Aug 23/82



Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office 13th Floor, Fontaine Building Hull. Ouebec K1A OH3

1982.08.09

Mr. Gerry LeSauvage Senior Information officer Royal Commission on the Northern Environment Arthur Square 215 Red River Road Suite 201 Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 1A5

Dear Mr. LeSauvage:

You wrote to the Honourable John Roberts on July 9, 1982, asking him for comments on the report entitled the Road to Detour Lake. Mr. Roberts has asked me to provide some comments to you since I am responsible for the administration of the federal government's Environmental Assessment and Review Process.

I have found the report to be a well written, informative document focused on a case study which illustrates well the interaction between development and the environment and the role of environmental impact assessment in bridging the competing interests. I believe some of the Commission's observations are not only applicable to Ontario but elsewhere in Canada and abroad where environmental impact assessment is being practised. I know my staff will make good use of the report.

I can understand the Commission's reluctance to make specific recommendations on the Environmental Assessment Act or on its implementation on the basis of a single case study. However, as the Commission's work progresses, and it examines other situations it may be more inclined to develop recommendations. Certainly those of us involved in managing environmental assessment processes would benefit from the Commission's judgements. The report notes the dilemma that is created when one part of a development activity is subject to an environmental assessment (i.e. the highway) and another major element (i.e. the mining development which created the need for the road) is not. As the administrator of the federal environmental

# Ontario Lumber Manufacturers' Association



Telephone (416) 367-9717

## L'Association des Manufacturiers de Bois de Sciage de l'Ontario

Yes d Hept. 10/82

159 BAY STREET, SUITE 414, TORONTO, ONTARIO M5J 1J7

September 1, 1982

. . " -

Mr. J. E. J. Fahlgren Commissioner Royal Commission of the Northern Environment 55 Bloor St. West, Suite 801 Toronto, Ontario M4W 1A5 RECEIVED

JEP 9 1992

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE
NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

Dear Mr. Fahlgren:

On behalf of the directors and members of this Association I am responding to your July 5th invitation to comment on decision making and resource based development.

It appears to me that with the Ministry of Natural Resources' West Patricia Land Use Plan plus the work of your Commission, it is timely that, in a general sense at least, it be determined that enough planning has been done and certain decisions or recommendations should now be made. There may be a need for more planning, but keeping some realities in mind we may be approaching a point where the general public perceives these two initiatives as open ended planning exercises.

The essence of the Commission mandate is to make recommendations on economic development in a positive context. Putting it another way, it is not a question of whether there should be development - but rather how.

This focus is understandable. The economy of northern Ontario is based on forestry, mining and tourism. Notwithstanding predictions and projections suggesting otherwise, the present situation is not likely to change significantly over the next ten years. Thus the rational development of the natural resources in the north is fundamental, not just to the people of the north, but to the province as a whole.

In the area of particular interest to the Commission the economic and social well being of the native peoples has been of special concern. There are those who see economic development as basic to improving the present situation of native peoples particularly given the lack of promising alternatives.

In short, it is timely and important that decisions enabling resource development to proceed be made in the interests of the local residents and communities and the entire province.

Having said that, however, it is acknowledged that there are aspects of the area that must be taken into account in preparing a resource development plan. There are sites which are of historic or biological significance as well as some which are fragile and should not be logged at all or only under certain conditions.

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2

As well there will be areas considered suitable for parks or park reserves. The number, size and location of these should be looked at closely in terms of the local, regional and provincial need.

This Association supports the Ministry's general approach to wild river, recreation historic, or biologically based parks or reserves. However, our position on large wilderness parks is one of caution and concern. Before coming to recommendations on any additional wilderness parks you might look at the costs and benefits of some existing parks - say Quetico or Killarney. The current operating costs plus resource revenues foregone - compared to revenues realized give a "bottom line" appreciation. As well it gives an indication of the dollar costs of intangible benefits.

It is important that parks or reserves not be located so as to deny or impede access to areas suitable for development. Access is basic to resource development of any sort - logging, tourism or trapping.

The above thoughts, in general terms at least, convey our views on resource based development and hopefully you will find them to be of interest and value.

In respect of decision making it is assumed that you are referring to those to be made by the Minister in the resources allocation process.

It is important that the decision making process provide for input from and consideration of the local residents and communities as well as the benefits to the Province. No distinction is made between the native peoples and the non-natives. The native people should be urged to make input into the allocation decision making process.

Given the current economic situation and the resource development opportunities wheexist in the area there is an urgency for resource allocation decisions to be made

The Minister having due regard for all elements - resource inventory, environmenta considerations, economic benefits, resource protection, local, regional and provincial perspectives, etc., is then in a position to make a decision.

I hope you will find these comments to be of interest. Should you wish any additional comment or elaboration do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely

Rene Fontaine President.

L'ené Fontaine

Rec'd Sept 27/82



# polargar



Polar Gas Project/P.O. Box 90 Commerce Court West, Toronto Canada M5L1H3 (416) 369 26000 September 21, 1982

Mr. J.E.J. Fahlgren Commissioner Royal Commission on the Northern Environment 215 Red River Road Suite 201 Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 1A5

Dear Commissioner Fahlgren:

In recognition of the important contribution the findings of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment can make to the future of northern Ontario, the Polar Gas Project wishes to update the submission it previously made in November of 1977. As with any project of a study nature, Polar Gas is subject to changes resulting from a dynamic environment; factors such as uncertain energy policies and gas markets, changing economic and social issues, and technological advances. As a point of departure in this submission then, it may be useful to recap the history of the Polar Gas Project and to provide an update of the Project's status since our 1977 submission.

The Polar Gas Project was established in late 1972 by a consortium of companies interested in the development of the frontier natural gas reserves discovered by Panarctic Oils in Canada's Arctic Islands. In order to determine the best means by which the natural gas could be developed and transported to identified southern markets, Polar Gas conducted feasibility studies of the available alternatives. These studies indicated that the most economical and efficient means of transporting substantial quantities of natural gas to southern Canada was a large diameter pipeline. As a result, since 1973 project efforts have been directed primarily toward determining the best route for such a pipeline.

Preliminary studies of several pipeline routes indicated that the route which best met the engineering, environmental, socio-economic and cost criteria was the one which extended south from Somerset Island, along the west coast of Hudson Bay, to terminate at Longlac, in Ontario, where it would join the existing TransCanada PipeLines system.

In late 1977, Polar Gas submitted its application for this route to the National Energy Board and the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and until early 1979 continued to file additional documents. Since reliable baseline data usually was sparse or non-existent for the areas under study, Polar Gas invested considerable effort and financial resources into the development of an adequate data base. In addition to the Environmental and Socio-Economic Statements prepared for federal regulatory authorities, a total of 85 support research reports also were published between 1973 and 1979.

By 1978, however, significant advances in deep water pipelining technology had been made for projects in the North Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. This, combined with the knowledge that significant natural gas reserves existed in the Mackenzie Delta, led Polar Gas to consider an innovative route alternative that would connect both frontier gas reserve areas to southern markets through a single pipeline system. Thus, the "Y" Line concept was initiated. A major benefit of the "Y" Line concept is that it incorporates only two Arctic channel crossings rather than the five crossings of the previously-applied-for route. As a result, it became apparent that both frontier areas could be connected by a common system for approximately the same cost as Polar Gas' former West Hudson Bay route.

In recent years, then, Polar Gas has evaluated several "Y" route alternatives for transporting Arctic gas to central Canada. The "Y" routes for the pipeline are comprised of a lateral from Melville Island, across M'Clure Strait to Victoria Island and across Dolphin and Union Strait to the mainland Northwest Territories, southwest of Coppermine, and a lateral from the Mackenzie Delta to the area south of Coppermine. A main line then proceeds to southern Canada by one of three route alternatives. The "Longlac-Direct" route, currently preferred by Polar Gas, would follow the treeline to northern Manitoba, where it would southeastwards across northwestern Ontario, terminating at Longlac. Two other alternatives are a "Mackenzie Valley" route, which generally would follow the east shore of the Mackenzie River into Alberta, and the "East Franklin" route, which would cross the uplands east of the Franklin Mountains, and cross the Mackenzie River west of Fort Providence to pass through Alberta.

Since 1979, Polar Gas has concentrated its studies on the "Longlac-Direct" route. One major study completed for Polar Gas in 1981 examined the renewable resource harvesting along the pipeline route in northern Manitoba and northwestern Ontario. A copy of this report entitled:

"Renewable Resource Harvesting Along the Proposed Polar Gas Combined Pipeline System in Manitoba and Ontario" is provided to the Royal Commission (with this submission) under separate cover.

Since this report was not published until September, 1982, it has just recently been distributed to project participants, appropriate government agencies, libraries and special interest groups. Although distribution of such research reports is limited by the fact that reports are published primarily in support of an application to the regulatory agencies, and Polar Gas therefore must retain sufficient copies for this process, the Project has attempted to ensure that copies are distributed to convenient locations to facilitate public access.

In addition to making research reports available to the public, Polar Gas staff have participated in community meetings, local organization meetings and have met with leaders of various special interest groups. General information and project status meetings also are held with various federal and provincial government authorities, as necessary.

Although the Polar Gas Project does not have Application for a pipeline route before the National Energy Board at this time, under current legislation projects such as Polar Gas are subject to the federal environmental assessment and review process (EARP). Both the National Energy Board hearings and the EARP hearings provide for public participation. These hearings allow environmental and socio-economic impacts to be examined from a variety of perspectives. In the past, Polar Gas was informed that separate Environmental Assessment and Review Process hearings would be held for those portions of the pipeline route located north of the 60th parallel and south of the 60th parallel. Since this procedure has been followed more recently with other projects, Polar Gas anticipates having two sets of EARP hearings prior to the National Energy Board hearings.

Draft guidelines for preparing environmental and socioeconomic impact assessments were developed in 1977.
Comments on this draft were incorporated in an August
1979 edition of guidelines for oil and gas pipeline
projects. Any submission to the National Energy Board
prepared by Polar Gas would incorporate these guidelines
into its socio-economic impact assessments.

The preparation of environmental and socio-economic impact assessments is a detailed, time-consuming and expensive task. The level and type of data required to meet the National Energy Board guidelines and for effective impact

analysis often is difficult to locate, or when it is located, is incomplete and/or out-of-date. The time-sensitive nature of the data, expecially of the socio-economic data, means that extensive research can not be undertaken prior to major project policy decisions. Timing problems can be exacerbated by the prevailing situation where, although detailed impact assessments are required of industry, government offices are often the main source of the information necessary to complete these assessments. Thus, industry is often dependent on the goodwill of government employees and is subject to competing demands on their time which, during busy times, may result in these information requests being attributed a lower priority and therefore delayed.

Perhaps of particular interest to this Royal Commission is Polar Gas' experience in collecting information on communities in northern Ontario. In general, it was found that community-specific data was difficult to come by, even relative to what was available for other provincial and territorial jurisdictions. This dearth of information increases the time and expense necessary to collect a sufficient amount of data for descriptive and analytical purposes and makes the analysis and forecasting aspect of impact evaluation very difficult. Such a situation not only creates problems for industry, but must create similar problems for government agencies and personnel involved in making decisions pertinent to northern affairs.

Regional planning exercises such as the West Patricia Land Use Plan and the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment, constitute positive attempts to achieve a co-ordinated approach to regional planning, and are particularly useful since they take into account a range of social, cultural, environmental and economic issues. The eventual evolution of a set of land and resource use priorities will be beneficial to residents, government and industry alike. These priorities will provide more clearly defined quidelines within which industries wishing to locate in northern Ontario can orient their submissions and performance, and will provide a more effective standard of evaluation for residents and government, which in the end saves all parties time and expense.

The Polar Gas experience provides a useful example of the difficulties inherent in planning for and evaluating projects which may have long-term implications for a region such as northern Ontario. It is perhaps worth noting that in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories, where a regional planning mechanism is not yet well-established, an EARP exercise is underway to examine a variety of scenarios and develop some regional

planning goals and initiatives. Polar Gas, along with a number of other companies which have current or potential future interests in the area, has provided input to this exercise.

Although Polar Gas has been considering a buried natural gas pipeline, routed through northern Ontario, for nearly a decade, those plans remain in tentative form. However, if and when Polar Gas decides to proceed with such a project, the existence of a strong and established regional planning mechanism will facilitate full evaluation of the proposal by all parties.

The Polar Gas Project wishes to thank the Royal Commission for its invitation to prepare a submission and trusts that it has been of some assistance in meeting the goals of the Commission's mandate.

Yours truly,

Kenneth G. Taylor
Supervisor,
Environmental Programs

KGT/dms



Government

of Canada

Gouvernement du Canada

Industry, Trade and Commerce

Industrie et Commerce

and Regional

et Expansion Economic Expansion économique régionale Kee'd Sept 27/82



55 St. Clair Ave. E. 7th Floor Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M2

September 21, 1982

Mr. Bill Mamakeesic Senior Information Officer Royal Commission on The Northern Environment Arthur Square 215 Red River Road Suite 201 Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 1A5

Dear Mr. Mamakeesic:

Thank you for forwarding me a copy of the Royal Commission's Report, "The Economic Future of The Forest Products Industry In Northern Ontario". I have had an opportunity to read the document and would like to make a few comments regarding federal involvement in the Ontario pulp and paper industry which I hope will be of assistance to the future work of the Commission.

As I am sure you would appreciate, the pulp and paper industry is an important Canadian industry and is one of Ontario's most prominent industrial sectors in terms of employment, value of shipments and export earnings and is the province's fifth largest manufacturing sector. In addition, the pulp and paper industry has a large regional and community presence throughout Northern Ontario. Consequently, it is important for the federal government to be concerned about the economic future of this very significant industry. In past years, however, the industry has been highly cyclical and has experienced relatively low rates of return. Lack of investment in new plant and equipment for modernization and/or productivity improvements and the obligation to meet statutory environmental standards have served to reduce the long term prospects for the industry. In this context, it can be argued that public involvement was warranted to lever substantial private funds to assist in pollution abatement and modernization of the industry.

The report recognizes the importance of the renovation or replacement of out-dated mills to make them more competitive with the facilities in the Southern United States. The public sector also recognized this need in negotiating the May 1979 Canada-Ontario Pulp and Paper Industry Facilities Improvement Subsidiary Agreement. The objectives of the incentive programs under this Agreement were

to assist in meeting the costs of conforming to pollution abatement standards, and to improve the viability and competitiveness of the pulp and paper industry in Ontario by accelerating and maximizing private sector investment in modernization and to promote policies which are supportive of good forest management, pollution abatement and modernization.

At the time of the Subsidiary Agreement signing, the pulp and paper industry was experiencing increased earnings but it was felt that there was an opportunity to capitalize on this by encouraging the industry to reinvest and to establish itself on a more competitive footing. Since that time, it has been shown that the timing of the Agreement was crucial; had the Agreement been signed a year or so later, the high level of investment by the companies might not have taken place because of low company economics reflective of the recession. Nine of the eleven major pulp and paper firms took part in the Agreement, thereby committing themselves to a major investment program. Even now, during an economic downturn, the firms are proceeding with the investment plans, thus ensuring a longer term competitive position in the future. Without the public incentives in the Canada/Ontario Subsidiary Agreement, the pulp and paper firms would likely have abandoned or postponed such a major investment program. This is an important point which should be emphasized.

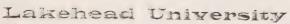
It should be stressed that before the federal and provincial governments signed the Subsidiary Agreement, a detailed assessment was undertaken to ensure that the investment program would provide positive long term prospects for the industry. The leverage ratio of public sector to private sector investment, as a result of the program, was 1:8. This is a very high ratio which few other government assistance programs can match.

I hope these remarks may clarify and emphasize some key aspects of federal and provincial government activity in the pulp and paper sector which were not sufficiently explained in the report.

Yours sincerely,

David 7. Graham Director-General

Operations Ontario Region





THUNDER BAY ONTARIO CANADA POSTAL CODE P76 5E1

Rec'd Sept. 29/82

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24 September 1982

Mr. J.E.J. Fahlgren, Commissioner Royal Commission on the Northern Environment Arthur Square 215 Red River Road Suite 201 THUNDER BAY, Ontario P7B 1A5

Dear Mr. Fahlgren:

In response to your letter of 5 July 1982, please note the recommendations for each of the three questions you posed.

- 1. (a) Decisions should be made at field level by government personnel subject to public environmental impact assessments of all plans. The critical powers of administration would need to be taken from the private sector and established with the local government field administrators (Leman, 1981).
  - (b) All plans for the development and care of natural resources should be subject to an environmental impact assessment and public review. At present the government does not have a public review of forestry annual cutting plans, yet these are the types of plans that would mean more to the public than the present reviews or 20 year management plans.
  - (c) All decision-making processes and plans should be completed and reviewed by the public prior to any commitment of the resources. Forestry operations are occurring today in the province without completed management, operating or annual plans. (Leman, 1981; Royal Commission on the Northern Environment, 1981).

..../2

- (d) The decision-making process should include an economic analysis to illustrate the cost and benefit of proposed projects to the province. These economic analyses should form part of the public review.
- 2. (a) An adequate inventory of the resources and the means to maintain renewable resources must be on hand prior to any development of major resource based industries. Without a knowledge of the resources or the means to renew them, it is not possible to have development, but rather only exploitation in a crude form. The lack of such important information has been pointed out by Reed (1978), Royal Commission on the Northern Environment (1981) and McClain (1979).
  - (b) Funding of resource management should be sufficient to hire trained professionals and technicians to manage the area properly by using management techniques required to sustain or improve renewable resources. Past funding has been inadequate (Reed, 1978). As a comparison, in 1980 the U.S. Forest Service spent an average of \$10.33 per acre to manage their land, while the Ontario government spent an average of \$1.51 per acre. Development of renewable resources should be to the extent that funding allows its renewal.
- 3. (a) The allocation of timber resources should be by tendered bids. At present the largest areas of timber licenced in Ontario are by Order-in-Council. A system of tendering should allow smaller, local operators a better chance of maintaining a business. In addition higher revenue would accrue to the province.
  - (b) Long term allocations of resources should be evaluated to determine their economic worth to the province. For example, the forest

industry claims a square mile of forest is worth \$4 million to them (Greaves, 1982), yet the province only charges \$60.60 annually for a rental charge. The government should adjust their charges for resources to reflect their market value.

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Yours sincerely,

C.A. Benson

Associate Professor

Capener

CAB: af





CAZON E

BENEFITS OF

CONTINUED MULTIPLE USE OF

NATURAL RESOURCES IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

BY:

T. S. JONES
CONSULTANT

SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1982

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#### INTRODUCTION

In preparing this brief at my age of 69, as an undergraduate of the School of Hard Knocks and still being educated, and having suffered a slight health set-back in the last year, I have asked myself why I should put time and effort into putting my thoughts on paper and passing them on to you, Mr. Premier, to members of your government, and to the general public. (I have been involved in the woods and pulp and paper industries for over forty years and am still a consultant to the Pulp and Paper Industry in safety and other management matters.)

The answer I arrive at is that I have an intense, particular interest in the people who live in Northwestern Ontario, the great progress that has been made in my life time through multiple use of our resources, and the great opportunities that now lie before us for future developments so that our young people may have the choice of living and working a full life with the opportunity to earn good wages and a pension, and to enjoy nature as I have. Living in the North is "living in a parkland" and as more parks for visitors are needed, they can be provided.

In addition, I feel there is great opportunity for gainful employment for our native people in the north who are now struggling to keep their way of life and yet not depend on the social system of hand-outs that we have forced them into.

So, I give you my observations, which are biased by my experience. May I remind you that in addition to four years'

service overseas in the Second World War, I have lived eight years in Toronto, where I was able to observe urban living standards, urban pollution, and urban problems that are very different from our life in the north.

I admire the people of Toronto and in Southern Ontario, but I feel that many forget that the benefits they have and enjoy (which are different from ours), come partly as a result of people working in the North in the resource industries, in all seasons, and in severe climates and outdoor conditions. Many of the dollars earned by these efforts are distributed to provincial and federal governments and help maintain the high standard of living for people in all of Ontario.

But, while I admire the people of Southern Ontario, I strongly feel the opinions and plans of people who live and work in the North should be given great weight. I refer you to Appendix "A", and I agree with the thoughts expressed that those who call the area "home" are natives and deserve to be considered in solutions to the future of this great area.

If development in the North does not result in additional jobs and additional revenues for government treasuries, then the standard of living in all of Ontario will be affected. It is most important that the people in Southern Ontario do not treat the plans of the Ministry of Natural Resources and of other government departments for Northern Ontario in a distant manner or in an emotional manner. If the resources are not profitably marketed, then all Ontario will suffer, and we don't need to worry about recreation for a few in distant northern places.

#### HI-LITES

Great opportunities exist for the development of the northerly part of Northwestern Ontario on a multiple use basis. Definition of multiple use is: "Resource management or planning concept applied to geographical areas so that forest USERS have an opportunity to demonstrate the economic value in the area; this economic value to be balanced against other values before government makes a decision as to any singular or sequential use."

Planning is a tool of management and the M.N.R. is to be complimented on the source material that has been gathered and circulated. However, the conclusions drawn by the PLANNERS are subject to criticism by practically all the USERS in the area.

Multiple use has produced satisfactory results over the years and the principle should continue in force.

Job creation for young people and for our natives is of prime importance and proper development of the area in question will produce jobs necessary for the benefit of all of Ontario.

Prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires.

The area north of the 13th Base Line is not protected by the M.N.R. Large fires are allowed to burn themselves out (nature's way). This area should be brought under protection plans and funds made available.

Adequate regeneration. Nature is a great regenerator but nature takes its time. Regeneration plans and regeneration agreements with forest operators should be rigidly controlled to ensure best possible results.

Reliable sources predict a large world increased demand of fibre and fibre products in the next 25 years. Ontario should take advantage of this growth in demand, as the result is jobs with many, many benefits to individuals and governments.

#### M.N.R. OPTIONS

The various reports indicate certain options, with one of the options being the <u>choice</u> of the M.N.R. District, which immediately indicates that this is the one that will be given the most consideration by regional and head-office management.

Without consideration of the cost/benefits, advantages/disadvantages, the public are being asked to accept a PLANNERS' PLAN on the basis of unproven technical data which has been accepted in some quarters on an emotional basis. In the consideration of this technical data, the experiences of the past approximately 100 to 150 years, i.e. the period since the last big fire affecting our present mature timber area, has not been considered in the recommendations.

I attended two meetings, one on the Dryden District and one on the West Patricia Land Use Plan, and it is my observation that the meetings were staffed by energetic, young, professional employees of the MNR and I believe that they felt their job was to sell those attending to accept the plans on the basis of looking at maps and listening to answers to questions that occurred at the moment. Even I, who have had over forty years of experience in the woods industry, found the data technical, complex and confusing. In effect, to me it was what might be termed a "snow job" on the public to get a "Planners' Plan" accepted by the public. Economics, markets, advantages and disadvantages were ignored.

The brief submitted by the Kenora and District Chamber of Commerce asked the Minister of Natural Resources five questions. I will be interested in knowing the answers to these questions. I support the position of the Kenora and District Chamber of Commerce.

#### MARKETS FOR FOREST PRODUCTS

(including large amounts of unused poplar)

None of the reports that I have read say very much about marketing. The only reference I can find is on Page 61 of the West Patricia Land Use Plan Background Information under "Market Fluctuations".

This almost total ignorance of the fact that resource industries survive and depend mainly on world markets, is unforgivable in my view.

It is a very basic fact of life that one must produce goodsor services that will be bought for dollars. Money for governments, in whatever form, is derived from tax payers and while government services are necessary, they are a direct cost to the tax payer and should be rigidly controlled.

The resource industries depend mainly on world markets, and world supply and demand set the price. The fact that costs rise in Ontario operations does not affect the world price. In non-exporting industries one can generally raise prices when costs go up, i.e. increased Workmen's Compensation costs are generally offset by price increases. This is not so for any exporting industry.

For instance, ex-Premier Blakeney of Saskatchewan is quoted in Business Life, January, 1982: "It is not a lack of money, but a lack of markets, a lack of ability to manufacture goods and sell them at a profit which has restricted

manufacturing in Saskatchewan. It has been inhibited by the fact that opportunities to manufacture goods for a profit have not been available. The entrepreneurial skills, the management skills, the technical manufacturing skills and the marketing skills have not all been there. You cannot create a hothouse industry. You cannot decide that you are going to grow watermelons in Regina simply by putting in capital".

The point I am making is that if we cannot sell a product for a profit, it will not be produced by industry.

I know that since 1946, when I joined the forest industry, and later, when I became a manager of the Dryden mill, every year, or several times a year, meetings were held with research and marketing people to see if we could not utilize the poplar growing in Northwestern Ontario.

The following report from the Thunder Bay Times News should be noted:

## Poplar sparks interest

TORONTO (Staff) — Several forestry companies are interested in using fast-growing hybrid poplar as a source of raw material for their Northern Ontario mills, according to Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope.

"My ministry is expanding its poplar research program in the North," he says in a statement for release today. "This was not done previously because of the abundance of this species growing naturally. However, much of that timber is of poor quality, over-mature, and frequently is located too far from mills and transportation.

"But we have land in parts of Nothern Ontario that is close to mills and suitable for the production of fast-growing hybrid poplar trees," he added.

Laboratory tests have shown that hybrid poplar

Laboratory tests have shown that hybrid poplar can be used to make pulp, paper, waferboard, particleboard and other products.

More than 500 popiar clones have been tested during the past decade by the tree breeding unit of the Ontario Tree Improvement and Forest Biomass Institute at Maple to determine their suitability to the Northern Ontario climate. This resulted in development of 24 frost-hardy clones which, under experimental conditions, grow similarly to hybrid popiar in southern Ontario.

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In my view, the efforts of the Ministry of Natural Resources are commendable, but, unless there is a market for end-products, no jobs will develop.

Market research of poplar end-products on a world-wide basis is a necessity for the fibre to be utilized.

#### JOBS

WE NEED THEM ALL!

There are several classifications of jobs:

- Permanent jobs which not only pay a good wage, but also provide many benefits, including private pension plans.
- <u>Seasonal jobs</u> which may cover a certain season, and which generally pay government minimum wages, with few benefits other than those legislated by law and certainly no private pension plan.
- Temporary jobs, i.e. pipeline, construction, or other special projects, generally pay good wages, with benefits, but are not of a permanent nature.

When one speaks about jobs, it is simply not good enough to add up the number of people employed, without adding up the economic benefit to the person involved, as well as to our province and country. There is no question that a job with a forest-based industry, giving year-round employment with many benefits, should be the highest priority in our area when looking at development.

Seasonal jobs, many of which are taken by students, are very necessary because it enables them to continue their education. And, every opportunity should be given to enlarge the availability of these jobs. Project jobs are necessary and meaningful to the economy also, but in planning for the future, priorities should be placed on the various types of

jobs to the individual and to the area.

Considering these priorities leads me to the conclusion that <u>multiple use</u> is the best answer to the economic well-being and the future of Ontario.

#### FOREST MANAGEMENT

New forest management procedures have been legislated by the Government of Ontario and several agreements signed.

Properly managed, these agreements should be beneficial to all users of the forests.

In determining restrictions on forest industry, i.e. shoreline reserves, clear-cutting, fishing and hunting regulations, etc., these should be solved by taking into consideration the cost/benefit analysis. A scientific practical rather than an emotional or political approach should be taken to find solutions.

Resources management should result in the optimum development of what will be a maximum productive forest base (as world markets grow) to provide the greatest collective benefit to the Province and to Canada.

There were several experienced persons who addressed the Ontario Resources Development Committee in Kenora on February 19, 1982. One was Alfred Allin, and he said in part:

"If overmature timber is not utilized within a 10-15 year period after classification, it is lost to the detriment of all concerned, not even to mention the high fire hazard created by such an area. It is practically beyond comprehension the amounts of overmature and wind-thrown timber that deteriorate in reserve holdings such as Quetico and Algonquin Parks. It amounts to thousands of board feet and cunits per year. Yet, there are wilderness groups seeking even more areas from the Ministry of Natural Resources to add to this already appalling

situation. This, from my point of view is a sheer waste of our forest resources, and am sure that I would have the support of the vast majority of forestry oriented people to have such situations eliminated. The same situation applies to the vast areas that are set aside in reserve and protection strips around our lakes, rivers and streams. This does not mean our parks and reserve strips should be denuded or clear cut of timber, rather, should be selectively cut. This system is carried out in all of the European countries, and believe me, it works and also looks beautiful. With careful planning and proper methods of harvesting instituted, all our parks and reserves land can be used and no one will suffer through such action. It is a foregone conclusion that, unless we look toward 100% utilization a severe and serious timber shortage will result in the accessible areas. Furthermore, nothing looks more attractive than a well kept living forest void of all decay, windfall and 'jack-strawed' budworm kill. Such a forest is impossible to have, use and enjoy if the area is kept in a primative or wilderness state, and I can certainly sympathize with the majority of public opinion that objects to these practices."

#### MINING

Several briefs and letters re the Mining Industry's position on the proposed Land Use Plans have been reviewed.

I support the position of the Mining Industry as a most important industry of Northwestern Ontario. I will be interested in the Minister's answers to the five questions asked on page 4 of "Comments on the District Land Use Plan and Park Policy by the Northwestern Ontario Prospectors Association, April 24, 1982."

A letter in regard to the Mining Industry representation included the following paragraph: (April 23, 1982 letter from Alan W. Pope to Mr. D. Sweany, District Manager's Advisory Board on Land Use Planning).

"Since we do not anticipate seeing the full system on stream for many years, there will be considerable opportunity for the exploration industry to investigate most identified candidate parks. In fact, I see much of the onus being on the industry to make use of this opportunity to ensure, to the limits of available technology, that these areas receive whatever investigation is required to confirm or refute my Ministry's initial assessment of their mineral potential".

This statement ignores economics, stability for industry interest and faith in future government action regarding Crown lands. Already money allocated for exploration in Northwestern Ontario has been diverted to other than Ontario due to the Planners' Plan and apparent government insensitivity to risk capital necessary for exploration and development of mines yet to be discovered. To repeat, I support the position of the Northwestern Ontario Prospectors' Association.

#### TOURISM

The M.N.R. Proposed Land Use Plans use the Ministry of Industry and Tourism definition of a tourist as:

"Any Ontario resident travelling in excess of forty kilometers from his home for any purpose other than to commute to work or to attend school, and any non-resident who enters Ontario for any purpose other than to commute to work or attend school".

I believe the proper definition is:

"A TOURIST IS A PERSON WHO IS ABLE TO TRAVEL FOR PLEASURE WITH SUFFICIENT FUNDS TO PAY FOR GOODS AND SERVICES PERSONALLY REQUIRED."

This means that a tourist either has a job or private means.

A person working on a part-time seasonal job generally cannot afford to be a tourist and therefore, in looking at stability in an area, as many permanent jobs as possible should be planned. The seasonal jobs are generally for students and others who either cannot or do not wish to work full time. These jobs are very important to the economy of the area.

My observation is that the tourist industry has prospered and grown where there has been good management, and that the tourist industry has benefitted through the muliple use concept.

However, all USERS of the forests take stands to further their own objectives and it is my observation that this pertains not only to the tourist industry, but to the forest industry and other users also.

Each group, particularly at their annual meetings, talks directly to government about their individual problems. It is my view that if the groups would talk more to one another, better planning and better results could be achieved.

Of interest is the article in the Quetico Centre "CURRENT", December 2, 1981, re "Tourism's Importance Overrated", attached as Appendix "B".

#### PARKS

Attached as Appendix "C" is a submission made to the Dryden Town Council by Wm. J. Sovereign. This report deserves careful consideration, particularly his estimate that it costs the Province \$100 for each resident user day in maintenance, supervision, etc. in Quetico Park. A very costly park for Ontario!

The proposal of 7,800 square miles of additional parkland in Northwestern Ontario alone is beyond comprehension. I know that the Ministry of Natural Resources has said this is only 5.9 percent in addition to the 4.5% of the area of Northern Ontario, but this is a "red herring" statement. The important fact is that the opportunity for jobs for young people will be reduced and all industries will be adversely effected.

The proposed Aaron Park plan is particularly important to the Dryden District and information as to the Ministry proposal is specifically requested. See Appendix "D".

The Honourable Leo Bernier, Minister of Northern Affairs, stated on a C.K.D.R. Reaction program on August 13, 1982, the following:

"I think we have lost sight of the multiple use aspect of our resources. When I look at the map itself and see the number of parks and wilderness areas that have been planned for Northwestern Ontario, I have to tell you that I can't live with it --- my constituents will not let me live with it. I've made this known to the officials. When you compare what's being planned for northwest Ontario and what's being planned for northeast Ontario - the relationship is totally out of whack, really. I guess I'm one of those that's lived on the

resources - lived in this area for a better part of 50 years and I've seen the wilderness areas remain the same for 50 years, believe me. I can go back to Hudson. Things haven't changed in 50 years. A few trees have been removed, a few roads put in, but if I want wilderness, I tell you, I can get lots of it. And to designate huge areas and sterilize them and take them out of any productive capacity that will provide jobs and provide this area with an economic base is something we just can't afford - we just can't afford, because we are so resource-oriented. I think sometimes that these planners kind of forget that. We start worrying about (you know), 50 years or 100 years from now. I lived through the Quetico situation where we sterilized a huge area south of Atikokan. Now the people are starting to say -it's costing the taxpayer money to have that like that.

Trees are like people you know - they grow up, they get old, they die - they should be harvested for the benefit to the people with some control, care, regulations - no problem. But I think the multiple use aspect is the route we have to go and that to me is not coming through strong enough in that plan that we are engaged in now.

Now we have to go through the processes as the Minister has correctly pointed out. He wants public opinion. Anyone listening, I would encourage them to write to the Minister of Natural Resources, express their point of view, as strong as they feel, really.

Because it's from that public opinion the final decision will be made. He hopes to wrap up the whole process by the end of December and then get on with the 'where-do-we-go-from-there' kind of step."

#### INTEGRITY OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

It is a matter of concern to me that, with the results of the planning and public meetings to be finalized by the end of 1982, already several districts are placing restrictions on operating plans, on the renewal of licences, etc. on the basis that the plans MAY be accepted as proposed by the M.N.R.

Action such as this makes one question the sincerity and integrity of the exercise of "going public" and also is not following the initial objectives.

It is important that changes in land use be beneficial to all the people of Ontario and that the vocalizations of special interest groups not unduly sway public opinion and force changes which will be detrimental to the majority.

No waiting until the Minister and government have finalized "input" and made decisions - "we'll be prepared that any plan is accepted" seems to be the edict of the Ministry. But this is not what the Premier, the government, or the Minister of Natural Resources are saying.

It is my opinion that somewhere, somehow the "Planners' Plan has been misinterpreted by many people in the Ministry.

I have often stated, as have many, many others that have dealt with the Ministry in this part of the province, that Ontari is fortunate in having such dedicated professional and non-professional people in charge of Crown Lands.

I believe Alfred Allin expressed this feeling very well at the Resources Development Committee Meeting in Kenora on February 19, 1982, when he said:

"I might add here, that in spite of the "flack" that is continuously aimed at the M.N.R. by most of the public, this ministry does a very fine job of forest management considering the odds against them and is steadily improving its plans and methods of harvesting and reforestation. If people would take a closer look at the waste of much needed timber, now overmaturing and rotting away in these untouchable and reserved areas, perhaps the outcry would be far stronger than what it is even right now."

There has been much work done and money spent on the M.N.R. plans. It is to be hoped that the government will listen to people who have spent their life working in the North and have invested in the North, knowing that there is a great future if proper development takes place.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

THAT MULTIPLE USE OF ONTARIO'S FORESTS BE CONTINUED, WITH

- a) Adequate forest protection
- b) Adequate regeneration
- c) Job opportunities
- d) Recreational use for all. (Northwestern Ontario provides this now, and will in the future).

#### NOTE:

As visitors (not using our tourist lodges and public parks) increase, additional parks can be established in areas accessible by road. However, instead of depriving Northwestern Ontario of development and jobs for those who live here, which benefit all Ontario, plans should be made for the development of additional parks in Southern Ontario where they will be more accessible to the population south of the French River.

Before the Treasurer allocates large sums to develop remote parks and wilderness areas, the Ontario government should allocate funds for the development of extended care facilities and improved facilities to all hospitals in Northern Ontario.

# An Osnaburgh native defends community

Reference your Aug. 18 editorial, Life is difficult on the Reserve.

Having lived next door to the Osnaburgh Reserve for approximately 10 years, I feel that I meet Webster's dictionary definition of a "native"; i.e., "a local resident as distinguished from a visitor or temporary resident."

As I see it, whether the ever-changing flood of teachers, nurses, store managers, etc. are white, red, black, etc. is largely irrelevent, but the fact they are not native, being temporary residents, is extremely important.

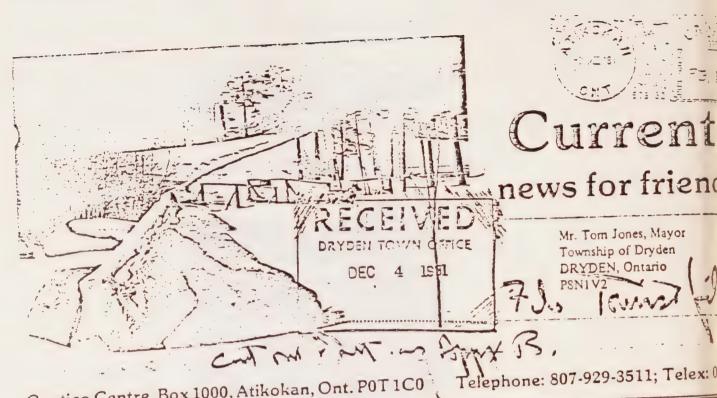
These non-native teachers, nurses, and store managers here at Osnaburgh have complained of the same problems discussed in your editorial. On the other hand, in our many years here, we have had one minor, incident of vandalism by children we know well — a better than average record for any community.

Indian people are the only neighbors we have and we have never had better neighbors. Of course we have had disagreements, but unlike the teachers, nurses, and Hudson Bay personnel, we cannot contact Sloux Lookout, Winnipeg, or Toronto for resolutions of these problems. Being natives of the area, we work things out with our neighbors as happens among people who are natives in any community.

As I see it, the major problem in the North is the fact that the people who yield the greatest influence over our lives do not cail our area "home." Their loyalties, interests, investments, etc tend to be somewhere else. They are not native to the area, they are visitors, or at best temporary residents. If the day ever comes when government, corporate, and church employees call their place of employment "home," I believe you will see many of their difficulties on the Reserve and other areas of the North greatly diminished. Until then those temporary residents who come here trying to direct, control, and imporve our lives will probably continue to find "life difficult on the Reserve."

B.E. Shetterly Albany Free Traders New Osnaburgh.

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Quetico Centre, Box 1000, Atikokan, Ont. POT 1C0

### Tourism's Importance Overrated

McIntosh thought the importance of the tourism industry in Northwestern Ontario was over-rated already:

"It's future prospects are poor due to rising gasoline costs and the cost of travelling to get to remote camps and lodges in general." said the President. "As for the rest of the tourists, it's starting to be realized that they are extractive rather than contributive to a region's economy."

McIntosh quoted a study produced in Maine, U.S.A. that rated campers, canceists, fishermen and boaters as the least desirable types of visitor. The study said the environmental impact of these tourists, in the form of use of civic services and the cost of park maintenance and garbage clean-up, is frequently greater than the dollars they bring into the area.

Melutesh said skiers are also generally extractive, cutting their contribution by pooling lodging and food, and draining the area's resources in the form of using police, medical and other public services.

The best tourists for net cash inflow are conventioneers and conference delegates, sald McIntush.

The economic no-growth trend is likely to continue the population decline of large sections of Northwestern Ontario, said McIntosh.

Soucie suid further dramatic job loss is likely since up to 11/4 related jobs disappear with every one lost in such primary sectors as forestry or mining. Dryden Mayor and Councillors:

The following are some points which you may find helpful to incorporate into your presentation to the Premier re: Dryden District Land Use Plan

Sincerely,

Wm. J. Sovereign

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#### A RE: AARON PARK

<u>Dryden District Land Use Plan</u>, page 58, "Aaron Park does not contribute significantly to the objectives of the Provincial Park system... before 2001 Aaron Provincial Park will be transferred from the provincial park system..."

#### COMMENTS:

Aaron Park may not meet some philosophical objectives of some park planners, but it certainly meets the needs of the public:

- I Of the 97 Provincial Parks in which camping occurred in 1980, 17 had fewer camper nights than Aaron.
- Ojibway, the closest alternate provincial park, although 38 times the area, had slightly less than half the camper nights of Aaron.
- III Quetico Provincial Park's camper nights were in a ratio to Aaron Park at 3 to 2.

(Source: Statistics 1981, MNR)

#### B RE: MINING

Strategic Land Use Plan, Northwestern Ontario Planning Region, MNR, June 1980, page 35, "The Ministry's Policy is to strengthen the contribution of minerals to the economy of Ontario... 1. Land with high and moderate potential should remain open for mineral exploration;...3. The exploration for minerals, their extraction and processing shall be encouraged to meet the target of 2,000 to 3,000 new jobs as stated in Strategy for Development - Phase II - ..."

#### COMMENTS:

The Dryden District Land Use Plan has abandoned policy guidelines.

The Proposed Historical Park at Gold Rock, 5½ square miles in extent, takes the very heart out of potentially the most promising mineral area in the Dryden District, besides being one of the top prospects in the entire province. On a scale of six, it is all class 1 and 2. (Reference - Ontario Mineral Potential, Dryden Sheet, Map P. 1530, MNR) Class 1 mineral potential land is miniscule, almost a freak of nature.

Further, Gold Rock is not suited as a historical park:

(a) Since the turn of the century closure, machinery and piping have been scavenged for scrap metal;

- I cont. (b) Support beams have been removed for cottage building, making structures unsafe;
  - (c) Age has made wooden structures unsafe;
  - (d) Restoration would be extremely costly. Maintenance and supervision would also be very costly. It would never meet costs even with a hefty admittance charge. Renwick, on the heavily travelled Lake Superior Route, a much superior prospect, was forced to close down as a tourist attraction.
- II Significant portions of Butler Lake (10 + square miles) and Lola Lake (25 square miles) also are classed as high mineral potential.

#### C RE: FORESTRY

Strategic Land Use Plan, Northwestern Ontario Planning Region, P. 33, "It is the policy of the Ministry:...To produce the maximum value added to the provincial economy from the industrial use of this resource...To aid in the achievement of the job creation target of 5,000 jobs..."

#### COMMENTS:

The Dryden District Land Use Plan has ignored policy guidelines.

- Large park areas, rather than having a "maximum value added to the provincial economy", through tourism, have a minimum, possibly a negativalue added to the economy. Analyzing Quetico as an example:
  - (a) Parks staff (MNR) quote a contribution of \$1 million to Atikokan do to this park. If this is correct, and we take the absurd position that all of this went as wages, we would obtain thirty full-time forestry job equivalents. However, Quetico, if exploited by the forest industry could provide 1,100 full-time employment opportunities. (Reference: Northern Ontario Business, July '82, page 11) This wilderness park, 4/5 the size of Prince Edward Island, presently provides probably the worst type of jobs to the province: seasonal, minimum wage, unskilled, psychologically detrimental to employee, family and community. Further it costs the Province \$100 for each resident user day in maintenance, supervision, etc. in this park an intolerable subsidization of \$1,300,000 by the Treasury for a privileged few (mostly Americans?) (Reference: Northern Ontario Business, ibid.) At the same time, we are losing \$55 million annually in exports.
  - (b) Northern Ontario Business, January '82, carried an article titled "Is Tourism Overrated?" "The state of Maine hired a consulting firm to measure the contribution of tourists in relation to their impact on the place they visit,...(They) found campers led the list for negative impact... they also spent the least... Ontario's advertising for the North mainly focuses on lakes, scenery, and hunting. That is all very good IF the tourist uses commercial tourist facilities. However, if they come by camper, use only public facilities (roads, lakes, campgrounds) and leave nothing but garbage, it would be better for Ontario economy if they stayed home..."

Rather than advancing toward the goal of 5000 additional jobs in the Region, employment is in decline. Indeed all communities dependent on forestry, (in Northwestern Ontario, 76% of the regional economy - Northern Ontario Business July '82, page 10 - ) had out migration recently. Between 1976 and 1981, Kenora's population dropped 8% while the industry was still healthy. When Kenora's pulp mill is modernized, 400 fewer workers will be needed. This had to be done in order to remain competitive. According to Background Information Dryden District Land Use Plan, April 1980, MNR, page 40 "At the present time, this (annual timber) capability is being realized throughout the District... there is no potential for expanded forest harvesting operations utilizing only coniferous species." Nevertheless, the forest industry needs an expanded land base to maintain employment and community levels due to modernization. At the same time, the Dryden District Land Use Plan proposes withdrawing 160 square miles from the Dryden District forest inventory, (see page 56 of the report) some of it high capacity, by establishing parkland. In addition, we have a classic case of being "nibbled to death by ducks"; limited effect by themselves, but disastrous in total: shoreline protection zones, wildlife habitats, smaller clear cuts etc. In Northwestern Ontario, plans call for the removal of over 2,500 square miles of forest land for parks from the cutting limits of four pulp companies. Pulp companies claim they will be forced to close one month per year. It should be remembered that forestry was a \$5.7 billion industry in Ontario in 1981; for Canada as a whole, 17% of all exports. To cut into this industry with fewer low paying substituted tourist jobs does not make sense; to kill this industry is criminal.

#### D RE: PARKLANDS

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Canada has more land in parks per capita than any other nation on earth. Ontario alone has in provincial parks an area equivalent to Nova Scotia; and much larger than such countries as Switzerland, Holland or Denmark. However, the Ministry has come up with the luxury of proposing 7,800 square miles be added to parklands in Northwestern Ontario alone. Nor should WE ignore the fact that there are substantial other Ontario parklands: 288 Conservation Authority Parks, National Parks, Municipal Parks and Private Parks.

In Southern Ontario there may be a lack of facilities; in Northern Ontario, and especially in Northwestern Ontario, facilities are already beyond forseeable needs. In 1980 Ontario's 118 Provincial Parks had 3.2 million Camper Nights, 77% occurring in Southern Ontario. If Algonquin Park is excluded, 69% of the Camper Nights were spent in the south's 63 parks with 1% of the park land base. Parks Ontario may need, but it is not Northwestern Ontario's dilemma due to its remoteness. Take Quetico, that chunk of real estate 4/5 the size of Prince Edward Island for example. Statistics show only 5,291 Campers who averaged a stay of 2½ days. Assuming a camping season of 100 days, then only 122 Campers per day could be found in this vast wilderness. In fact, establishing large parks caters to a miniscule and decreasing few. In 1976 Ontario's Parks had 99,372 interior Campers which decreased to 76,136 in 1980. A lot of real estate has been set aside for the few of the up to 10 million annual provincial park visitors. Interior campers have more than enough land set aside for their enjoyment at present; to add many thousands of square miles to an already under utilized land base is a disservice to Ontario's economy and her people. We already have too much land set aside for leisure or playtime activities. (Main reference for section: Statistics 1981, MNR)

#### AARON PARK

In the Northwestern Ontario Stategic Land Use Plan (Approved) and in the Proposed Policy and Optional Plans, Dryden District, it states that:

"Aaron Park does not contribute significantly to the objectives of the Provincial Park system. Over a period of time and before 2001 Aaron Provincial Park will be transferred from the provincial park system to a more appropriate delivery agency and replaced with park resources which will effectively and efficiently meet the objectives of the Northwestern Regional Park System Plan".

Information as to WHY Aaron Park does not effectively and efficiently meet the objectives of the Northwestern

Regional Park System is herewith requested.

## COLUMN by Koman Honol

# My dear Prime Minister . . .

The Rt. Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau Prime Minister Langevin Block Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0A2

My dear Prime Minister:

I understand you are about to shuffle your cabinet again. This time, why not be really daring and create a new portfolio—specifically, a Ministry of Forest Industries?

I propose this new bureaucratic body to correct the anomaly that Canada's most important industry has no single voice in the federal cabinet. It needs one.

As you no doubt have read in John Roberts' discussion paper, A Forest Sector Strategy for Canada, the forest products industry is extremely significant to the economic well-being of Canada. A few facts:

In 1979, it directly employed 310,000 Canadians, most of them in the more than 300 one-industry communities that depend on the industry for their survival. Further, each job in the woods or the mills is associated with another job locally and a third one elsewhere in the national economy.

Therefore, the forest industry accounts for nearly one job in ten, a point worth remembering in these times of high unemployment.

In 1980, the total sales value of shipments exceeded \$22 billion. Forest products make up 14% of all manufactured goods in Canada, and as much as 50% in British Columbia.

In 1979, the forest industry and its employees generated public revenues of more than \$3 billion, of which 43% was federal and 57% provincial. This sharing is far more favorable to the federal government than is the case of petroleum and natural gas.

Another important benefit of the forest industry is in its contribution to Canada's balance of payments. In 1980, net exports of forest products totalled nearly \$12 billion, a sum greater than the net contribution of farms, fisheries, oil and gas wells, iron and steel mills, chemicals and fertilizers.

(By comparison, the trade deficit experienced by the machinery and equipment industry, including the automotive sector, was almost \$9 billion.)

Why, then, are there cabinet portfolios for areas that contribute to the trade deficit and no portfolio for one of the biggest contributors to the balance of payments?



Trudeau: How about a Minister of Forest Industries?

On top of all this, the forest resource has other benefits, not measured in dollars and cents. As the discussion paper says:

"The forest resource is the backdrop of a multibillion-dollar recreation and tourism industry. The forest also moderates weather, regulates stream flow, minimizes soil erosion, protects fish and wildlife, and is the home for many native people. Taken together, these economic, social and environmental benefits support the claim that forest land is Canada's most valuable natural resource."

While, traditionally, the responsibility for forestry belongs to the provinces (now enshrined in our new constitution, for which you deserve sincere congratulations), the seriousness of the problems facing the forest products industry in the next 20 years require strong central coordination and leadership. This leadership can only be provided by a forceful presence in the federal cabinet.

While in no way meaning to detract from the fine job done by F.L.C. Reed, the assistant deputy minister in charge of the Canadian Forestry Service at the Ministry of the Environment, the present minister, John Roberts, has divided responsibilities, being also in charge of Science and Technology and such time-consuming problems as acid rain.

It could also be argued that forest industries are represented by your two new superministers, Bud Olson and Herb Gray, as well as by Ed Lumley over at International Trade. But these men have a host of other concerns, as well, and are unable to give the forest products industry the attention it deserves.

And now to the problems. As incredible as it may sound, Canada is facing a serious wood supply shortage. For too

long, companies have "mined" the foest, paying little attention to effective forest renewal.

Most provinces now have joint is dustry-government forest manageme: programs underway. A priority for Minister of Forest Industries would be promoting the forest management issue in cabinet, as well as coordinating the necessary expertise and financial resources.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association has estimated that world consumption of forest products will increase by 70 million tonnes this decad "That," says Howard Hart, presider of the CPPA, "is quite a prize to be playing for, in terms of the potential for Canadian jobs and Canadian income.

However, serious marketplace constraints will have to be dealt with Canada is to compete successfully for this 70-million-tonne economic app

A Minister of Forest Industric could work at lessening trade barrier in international markets and ensurin a positive economic and regulator climate for new investment. More in portantly, he or she could begin aggresively promoting forest products exports in the world marketplace. Finally a new minister could coordinate the millions of dollars in modernization grants given out to the industry.

Other priorities facing the new mirister include dealing with a projecte manpower shortage and ensuring the efficacy of forest products research and evelopment. While the results of forest products R&D are encouraging (the only two winners of the prestigious Swedish Marcus Wallenberg prize ar Canadian scientists working in the forest products field), much more remain to be done.

In addition to a pronounced shortag of research personnel in forest product research, professional foresters an woods labor are expected to be in short supply as well.

So, prime minister, the problems ar many but the potential enormous. A the federal strategy paper concluded:

"A basic premise is that a strateg for the forest sector can only be successfully implemented in concert wit the provinces, industry and the trad unions. This will ensure a minimum c duplication of effort, the most cost effective use of scarce funds, and avoid ance of conflict in both formulation an program management."

Your obedient servant, etc.

# A devastating attack on environmental 'purity'

"I have often felt that the conversion to environmentalism occurs shortly after an urban, middle-class family finally purchases its first suburban home," writes William Tucker. "The members look out the window at a beautiful field next door and exclaim, 'At last, we are living in the country.' Two months later . . . a nearly hysterical neighbor arrives with the bad news: 'Do you know our beautiful field next door? . . . the builder is going before the planning board tomorrow night to get final approval on construction [of a new housing project]. We've got to go down and stop him.' It is at this moment that an environmentalist is born. The problems of endangered species, overpopulation, and the deteriorating quality of life suddenly become startlingly real. It is time to stop development and start worrying about fragile ecosystems."

Obviously, we are not in the presence here of a propagandist for the Sierra Club. To allege that a good deal of self-ishness is embedded in the environmentalist crusade for a better world may be heretical, but uncovering such self-interest is a task that Tucker sets for himself in *Progress and Privilege*, a compelling critique of environmentalist dogma.

He has a juicy target. Environmentalism is the successor to civil rights as the preeminent moral crusade of the well-todo and much of the intelligentsia. For Tucker, these are the same people who were zealous to have other people's children go to school with blacks from the slums of Northern cities while their children were notably absent, and he pulls no punches. Wilderness designations, for example, create "essentially parks for the upper-middle class. They are vacation reserves for people who want to rough it-with the assurance that few other people will have the time, energy, or means to follow them into the solitude," Tucker writes. You will not find Daniel Boone "in the pantheon of environmental heroes," he observes. "This is because he actually moved to the wilderness." And Boone cut down trees.

But Tucker is engaged in a more serious enterprise than pricking pretensions to a selfless moral purity. His primary concern is with ideas—the ideology that gives environmentalism power and influence, particularly its claims to a liberal, scientific, and progressive world view. In a brilliant, often original, and devastating analysis, Tucker portrays just the opposite picture of environmentalism: a

chillingly inhumane, reactionary creed. Nor is it new. He treats the movement as the latest popular incarnation of an aristocratic agrarian tradition that since Jefferson has located the source of national virtue in the husbandman and village and the source of sin in cities, industry, and the countinghouse.

Tucker examines two intertwined strands of environmental dogma. One, rooted in a profound animosity toward middle-class values, generates violent opposition to technological change and industrial development. Building more cars and dishwashers is regarded as a rape of the earth's resources for ignoble ends rather than as evidence of material progress. It is no accident that campaigns to preserve the wilderness or an endangered species on to assure perfection in environmental impact statements often become merely the prevention of projects for prevention's sake.

#### **Progress and Privilege**

By William Tucker

Anchor Press/Doubleday = 314 pp. = \$17.95

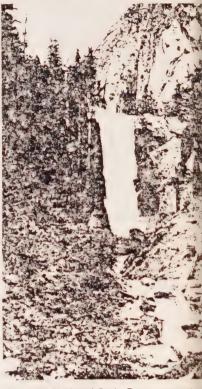
The other strand is a pessimistic, ultimately misanthropic vision of man and nature: Humans do not have the capacity to improve on nature, and they had best not try. Hence the environmentalists' gleeful greeting of disasters, real or imagined, that befall industrialized societies. Incorrigible peddlers of paranoia, environmentalists seem to consider Three Mile Island-type accidents as proof of their vision. To Tucker, their movement feeds on the fright of the unknown that characterized the responses of earlier intellectuals to the steam engine, the skyscraper, and electricity.

Tucker, a journalist, ranges widely through such areas of environmental thought as no-growth economics, neo-Malthusian population studies, the evolution of ecology as a science, and the relations of the West to the Third World. Environmentalism would hardly be worth this effort, however, were it not for its economic consequences. The movement's legislative monuments-the National Environmental Policy, Clean Air. Water Pollution Control, and Endangered Species Acts—expand the regulatory bureaucracy enormously. These laws, Tucker notes, affect New York City's expenditures for transit and highways, Export-Import Bank loans for exporting technology to Third World countries, and public housing projects.

The book focuses on issues that go well beyond the dollar costs of red tape and delays in resource development. Environmental regulation helps "large businesses maintain their dominance at the expense of small business," Tucker argues. Pollution control and its expense are now "the most important barrier to entering a wide range of businesses."

But, he asks, "is big business really t greatest vehicle we have for innovati and technological change? I serious doubt it." He argues that "because en ronmentalism works so effectively protecting the status quo...it has eff tively retarded the rate of social chan and technological progress."

This is no mean diatribe. Tucker p pounds an attractive, optimistic faith our capacity to harness technology, a he extolls the virtues of applying price mechanisms and free markets to the lution of environmental problems.



Yosemite National Park: Does preserving the wilderness clash with democratic goal

also pays due regard to the contritions of environmentalism: an awaren of ecological interrelations, for exam and the promotion of "conservat chic," emphasizing simplicity, frugal and harmonious living with nature.

There is a vast difference, however between an informed concern for air lution and toxic chemicals and, as Tu er says, "the unmistakable environm tal loftiness which maintains t 'greed,' 'vulgar materialism,' 'progre or simply 'people' themselves, are root of the problem." Arguments of sort do not lead to rational debate. O environmental goals "are given a se sacred quality, or infinite value, as er omists would put it," in Tucker's wo you enter the realm of religion. A salvationist creed, environmentalis goals "are not weighed against other cial endeavors," says Tucker, "but given priority above every other acti of a modern industrial society." I



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Placed in the National Register of Historic Places by the United States Government

are not the stuff of democratic politics

Indeed, environmentalism can be "destructive" to a democratic society, the author concludes, because to some extent "history does depend on elites and people who have the intelligence and training to know what is promising and what is not... That is why, when a nation's intelligentsia becomes enchanted with a fashionable and aristocratic skepticism about the fruits of progress, the results can be so devastating."

This is an important book. It deserves the widest readership.

-Jerome Zukosky

Jerome Zukosky is a general news editor of this magazine.

#### **BOOK BRIEFS**

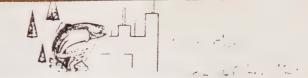
#### **Bookies and Bettors**

By Richard Sasuly
Holt Rinehart • 266 pp. • \$15.50

There are some subjects—such as eating and sex-that are generally more interesting to experience personally than to read about. Gambling cries out for this personal participation, at least to anyone who has ever won as much as \$1 in a nickel slot machine. Despite this basic problem, Bookies and Bettors is an engrossing historical treatment of what has become an important U.S. social institution. It traces the rise of professional gambling, beginning in the mid-1800s when the fading town of Saratoga, N. Y., zoned off a section that could govern itself and offer dancing, cardplaying, and other amenities frowned on by the pious New Englanders who had settled the area. The opening there of the nation's first track for trotting horses started an industry that would ultimately evolve into the fabled casinos of Las Vegas and Atlantic City, off-track betting parlors as prevalent as mailboxes on New York City streets, and milliondollar lottery winners flashing their smiles almost daily on newspaper front pages across the country.

The book is studded with entertaining bits of gambling lore. But this is essentially a sober view of a business that traditionally remains in the shadows. In examining the roles of the bookies, mobsters, politicians, and moralists who have been a part of the U.S. gambling scene since its earliest days, the author readily lets it be known that he may have dropped a dollar or two at the track now and then. Should gambling be controlled." "Let the law pick targets worthy of its might," he says. "Leave the gamblers alone to find out whose opinion is better, or simply whose luck, for the moment, seems most charged

with magic."



TOWN OF DRYDEN

The Service and Distribution Centre of the Patricia Region

September 21, 1982.

ine i γΛγ 19k i + 223 (22%

The Honourable William G. Davis Q.C., Premier of Ontario, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario.

Honourable Sir:

At the meeting of the Council of the Town of Dryden held on Monday, September 20, 1982, a resolution was passed approving and supporting the position of "Benefits Of Continued Multiple Use Of Natural Resources in Northwestern Ontario" by T. S. Jones, Consultant.

I have been directed to forward a copy to yourself; The Honourable Alan Pope, Minister of Natural Resources; The Honourable Leo Bernier, Minister of Northern Affairs; other cabinet Ministers and other persons interested in this presentation.

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. Wake,

Clerk Administrator.

WMW REGIONA

PATRICIA

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SIOUX LOOKOUT

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Minister Environment Canada

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0H3 Ministre
Environnement Canada

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0H3



SEP 17 1982

Mr. Bill Mamakeesic
Senior Information Officer
Royal Commission on the Northern Environment
Arthur Square
215 Red River Road
Suite 201
Thunder Bay, Ontario

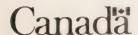
Dear Mr. Mamakeesic:

Thank you very much for the copy of the report, "The Economic Future of the Forest Products Industry in Northern Ontario". I found the report to be a most interesting and informative document. The authors are to be congratulated for their efforts.

The author's discussion of the wood supply situation was consistent with the generally held view that softwood stocks are fully allocated in Ontario. In line with this we support the need for greater utilization of softwood species at the logging stage and increased utilization of hardwoods. However, the biggest gains to be made in wood supply, both in a long-term and a short-term context are likely to come from increased investment in silvicultural activities. By failing to address this issue, the authors have seriously narrowed their perception of the future of the forest sector in Northern Ontario. It is my view that we are about to break out of the era of exploitation of our forest resources into an era of management. We expect that the future will show that we can expand our resource base through forest management in order to achieve an expanded level of economic activity based upon the forest resources of Canada.

Yours sincerely,

John Roberts





21 21

MOYAL COMMISSION on the Northern Environment 201 Third Ave. Timmins Ont P4N 1E2 M.Zudel 332 Elm Str.S. Timmins Ont P4N 1X5 10/12/82.

#### Gentlemen:

The Q\_Exh. shows some methods, how to use water from River rapids, without Dams or flooding any land.

Exh. #2 is one of many sites on our list, A 15 foot head is created without flooding, 15' is enough head for this type of generating.

Now, according to the Ministry of Energy, Low head generating is a good investment.

The prototype unit #1. Exh 10 in this brief, is in the Manufacturing stage, supposed to be shop ready by the end of this year, a mechanical test will be done then, River test; The site is approved, and permission is granted for testing only by the area Ont. Hydro office. actual operating efficiency will be provided then.

To create small water power plants in Northern Ont. Above 50°. could be difficult but not impossible, perhaps the enclosed methods of small head water generating system could be of some help, How to keep it from freezing, may be a problem, perhaps heated enclosures, Excavating tail waterways, or underground penstock, tapping the river from a side underground tail waterway back to the river at the lower level, probably it may work.

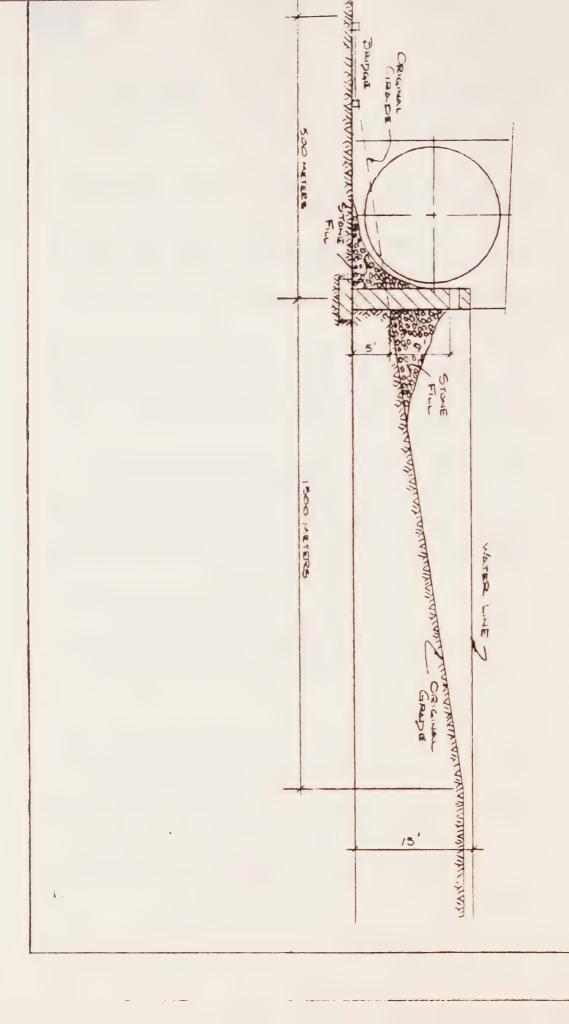
All rivers do have rapids, The present technology of slicing rock and boring machines, may make such jobs suprisingly simple, Local dumping could probably out-perform the importing building material by Helicopters, cement-Steel etc. Transporting half a dozen miners Monthly or by-weekly, would make more common sense.

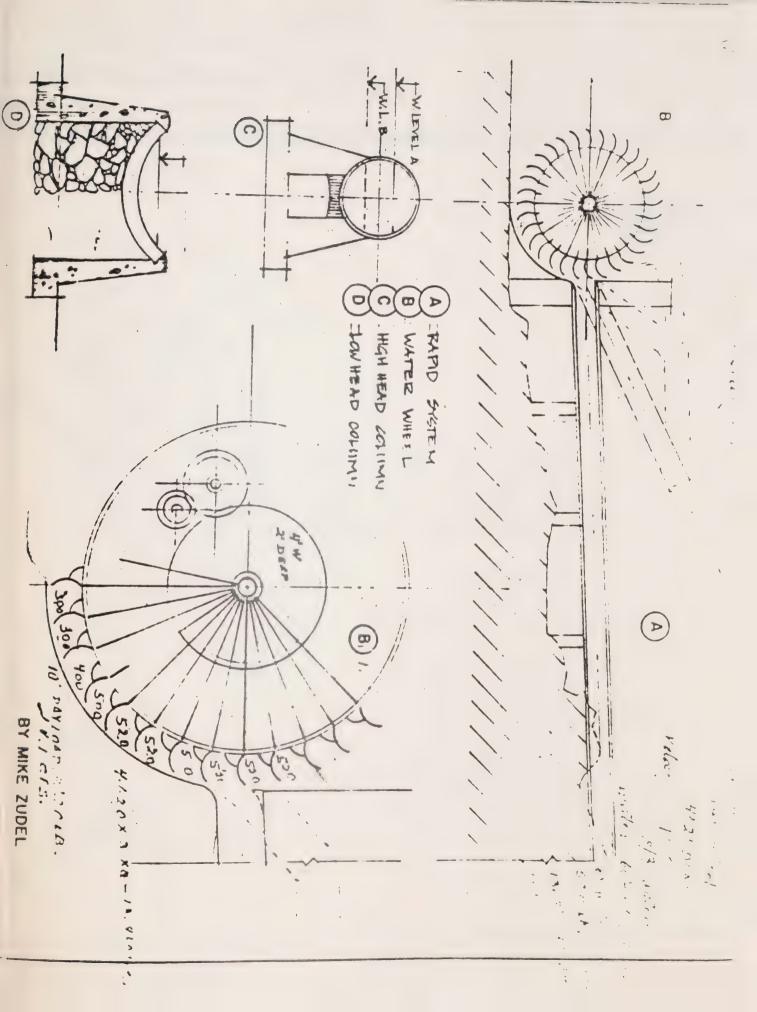
FOOD FOR THE ABOVE 50°.

As the North is populating fast, The wild game, Fish, etc. will not keep up with the population, Domestic animal, Domestic Fowl, Home grown feed for same, and grain supplement imported, Sophisticated Air conditioned Green houses will be an essential commodity, (Comment); In Texas tomatoes are grown in Refrigerated Greenhouses, delivered to Northern Ont. in Refrigerated highway Transport, and as Granholm says it— Tomatoes in Hearst are sold at \$2.00 EACH.

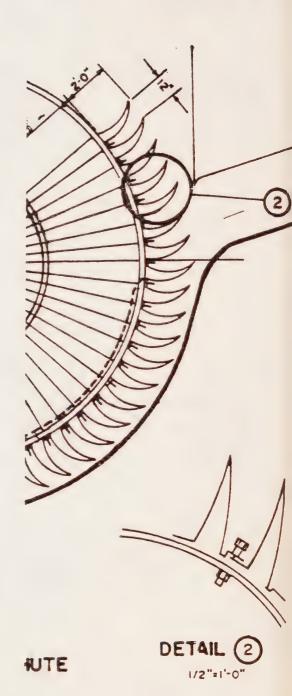
This brings us back to Home grown Energy, "water Power". The Motto of the Self Sufficiency Block is: "See what we can do with what - we've got".

M.Zudel





Righ Heart With Heart Westernet wat



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Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario M5E 1J9 363-7261 Telex 065-24693 Free a ... 1. 22. 12

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October 13, 1982.



Mr. J. E. J. Fahldren,
Commissioner,
Royal Commission on the Northern
 Environment,
55 Bloor Street, Suite 801,
TORONTO, Ontario,
M4W 1A5.

Dear Mr. Fahldren:

On July 5, 1982, the Commission invited interested parties to comment on how the Commission should fulfil its mandate in making recommendations concerning: (1) the manner in which development in Northern Ontario should take place and (2) how decisions about such development should be reached. The CMA commends the Commission for seeking broad public input on these subjects as the development of Northern Ontario will be an issue of critical importance to the future of the province.

The CMA believes that the Commission, after receiving input from the public, should develop detailed recommendations to be submitted to the Ontario Government that are also made publicly available. The public should then have the opportunity to comment on the Commissions's recommendations before they are accepted by the Government.

It is the CMA's view that the Commission should focus its attention on the second part of its mandate. CMA believes decisions on proposals for Northern developments that will have a significant impact should be made by a hearing panel and there is a need for the Commission to recommend procedures that the hearing panel would use in assessing specific proposals for development projects in Northern Ontario. We recognize that there will be broad policies on Northern development that will affect the assessment of specific development projects, and that recommendations on such policies seem to come within the first part of the Commission's mandate. However, we believe such broad policies really need to be established at the political level and should not be determined by the Commission.

Mr. J.E.J. Fahldren Page 2 October 13, 1982

We make the following recommendations on what the Commission should consider in developing recommendations for a review procedure that a hearing panel would use in assessing development projects in Northern Ontario:

- (1) Hearings on specific development projects must take into account any decisions by the Ontario Government on a policy for Northern development. Therefore the Commission should recommend that the Provincial Government, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, be able to issue policy directives to the hearing panel.
- (2) The review procedure that the hearing panel uses should provide for speed, certainty and the avoidance of duplication when approvals for development are sought. A proposal should receive a single comprehensive review with appropriate opportunities for input by the public, and the government into the review procedure.

These objectives might best be accomplished under the Environmental Assessment Act. The procedures specifically need to ensure that various levels of government and interested government departments all co-ordinate their concerns and input so that an assessment of a proposed project can be undertaken within a single review process.

- (3) There is a need for criteria setting out circumstances when a total, partial or no review is required for a development project. These criteria should vary with the potential impact of the proposed project considering both the project itself and the proposed location.
- (4) It is questionable whether public interest groups should receive funding to participate in the review process for particular development and CMA does not support this. But if the Commission recommends otherwise its recommendations should establish criteria that would be applied to determine who should receive such funding and who will provide the funding
- (5) Guidelines are needed on what specific environmental and social/economic issues will need to be studied and addressed in a review process.
- (6) In its recommendations the Commission should also consider whether the review process should be more formal (with legal counsel, cross-examination of witnesses and other quasi-judicial procedures), or more informal.

Mr. J.E.J. Fahldren Page 2 October 13, 1982

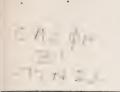
CMA hopes these suggestions will prove useful to the Commission in fulfilling its mandate. At this time we do not intend to participate in the public hearings that the Commission indicates it will hold but expect that we will be able to make comments to the Government on recommendations the Commission makes.

Yours truly,

V.R. Denholm Manager Ontario Division

VRD/sdn









ffice of the eputy Minister

Ministry of Industry and Trade

Hearst Block Queen's Park Toronto, Ontario M7A 2E1 416/965-7807

October 22, 1982.

Mr. J.E.J. Fahlgren
Commissioner
Royal Commission on the Northern
Environment
Arthur Square
215 Red River Road
Suite 201
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7B 1A5

Dear Mr. Fahlgren:

This is in reply to your earlier letter, in which you invited interested Ontarians to prepare submissions on environmental considerations related to major enterprises in Northern Ontario. I must apologize for the delay in replying to your letter. We have carefully considered your terms of reference and decided not to submit a full brief. However, I would like to take this opportunity to make a few points reflecting this Ministry's concerns.

As you will be aware, Ontario's resource-based industries are currently being seriously affected by the world wide recession. We hope this is a temporary phenomenon and that the industries will soon return to full production. However, there is a longer term problem emerging, and that is competition for our products in the world market place. Our resources have always been subject to the swings in international commodity markets, but now the growing competitiveness of other countries suggests that the retention and expansion of our market share will become more difficult in the years ahead.

Mr. J.E.J. Fahlgren Page 2 October 22, 1982

In these circumstances, I must emphasize to the Commissioner the necessity of not weakening our resource industries further by requiring them to meet unnecessarily high environmental standards which may impose further cost burdens upon them. I appreciate fully the desirability of raising environmental standards, and of considering social benefits and costs, as well as market factors; but one must give very careful consideration to the possible economic impacts of imposing additional costs and constraints on our industries.

In some instances, of course, economic benefits as well as costs stem from environmental improvements. In the north, this is most obvious in the case of tourism where pure water, and control over the dumping of waste materials can be beneficial to a community or region. The recent Federal/Provincial agreement supporting modernization of pulp paper mills is another case in point. In this instance, funds provided for environmental improvement also served to upgrade the mills by improving their technology and subsequently their competitiveness. It is clearly not a black and white issue. This underlines, for me, the importance of fully weighing all the costs and benefits of regulations and/or investments in our northern resource development.

The aspect of your mandate, that of recommending how decision-making processes can be improved with regard to "the effects on the environment approach of major enterprises" and "the feasibility and desirability of alternative undertakings", is perhaps your most difficult problem. The problem is not so much the method of calculation, but who is to be involved in the consultative and decision-making process and what factors are considered.

Mr. J.E.J. Fahlgren Page 3 October 22, 1982

I would favour a flexible approach to implementing environmental regulations and controls. approach, on a case-by-case basis, would necessarily reflect the full cost and benefits of proposed changes. In this process, this Ministry, would be involved in advocating decisions that take full account of the conditions of the enterprise and the longer range market aspects of the sector. If a firm is to absorb extra costs in the interest of environmental regulations, then we must be clear on the impact of this on the firm's competitiveness in the market place. In short, for us environmental considerations include economic considerations. In my mind the consultative aspects of this approach are essential if problems are to be avoided, but at the same time the process must be such that decisions are made expeditiously, and are acted on.

I hope you find these comments of use and if there is anything else this Ministry can do to assist you in your deliberations on this important topic I would be happy to do so.

Sincerely.

Bernard Ostry
Deputy Minister.



1 Francisco



THE EFFECT OF THE
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

'PROPOSED POLICY AND OPTIONAL PLANS'

ON

THE FOREST INDUSTRY IN WEST PATRICIA

Prepared for:

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

By:

McKENZIE FOREST PRODUCTS INC. HUDSON, ONT.

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The Royal Commission on the Northern Environment has a mandate:

"to inquire into any beneficial and adverse effects on the environment ... for the people of Ontario of any ... major enterprise north or generally north on the 50th parallel..."

"Environment means,

- (i) air, land or water,
- (ii) plant and animal life, including man,
- (iii) the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of man or a community,
- (iv) any building, structure, machine or other device or thing made by man,
- (v) any solid, liquid, gas, odour, heat, sound, vibration or radiation resulting directly or indirectly from the activities of man, or
- (vi) any part or combination of the foregoing and the interrelationships between any two or more of them,

in or of Ontario." (1)

Mr. Fahlgren's letter of July 5, 1982 states "I intend to focus my

inquiry primarily on ... the allocation, use and management of natural resources."

The Ministry of Natural Resources in the report titled 'West Patricia

Land Use Plan - Background Information dated November 1981 stated:

"On January 9, 1978 a joint newsrelease issued by the Ministries of Natural Resources and Northern Affairs outlined the details of the West Patricia Land Use Plan as follows:

The Plan will provide assistance to, and receive direction from the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment." (3)

The Ministry of Natural Resources in the 'Forestry Background

Information Paper No. 24 for the West Patricia Land Use Plan' distributed

in March 1982 mentions the fact that:

"The West Patricia Land Use Planning Area consists of that portion of Ontario contained within the Ministry of Natural Resources Administrative Districts of Red Lake, Sioux Lookout, and that portion of Geraldton District north of the Albany River (see Map 1). This area encompasses approximately 223,500 square kilometres (86,300 square miles). It is important to note that the entire Planning Area, except for a small portion of Sioux Lookout District, is above 500 north latitude and, therefore, within the terms of reference of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment." (4)

The Ministry of Natural Resources in the report titled 'West Patricia Land Use Plan - Proposed Policy and Optional Plans' dated June 1982 makes no mention of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment and concisely summarizes the real purpose of the entire planning process by stating:

"In Options A and B the parks program was emphasized and all parks targets are achieved. In Option C resource extraction was emphasized at the expense of parks. In Option D an attempt was made to ensure an acceptable level of target achievement in all programs." (5)

Option D, which "resulted in candidate parks and park areas of interest being eliminated" (6) requires 1,423,701 hectares for proposed parks; 727,355 hectares for park areas of interest, and refuses commercial forestry on 11,877,794 additional hectares for a total of 14,028,850 or 61% of the total land mass being denied to the forest industry (see Table 1).

It is inconceivable that the Ministry of Natural Resources is moving in this direction at a time when our timber resources are dwindling.

We appreciate this opportunity to present our report in the hopes that the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment can intervene, on our behalf, and on the behalf of the people in the West Patricia region, to delay passage of the 'Ministry of Natural Resources Proposed Policy' until you have finished your report. It is hoped that your final report would recommend the Option Plans, now being finalized, be replaced by a more progressive alternative that promotes multiple uses of our resources.

# THE FOREST INDUSTRY WILL BE FACED WITH A WOOD SHORTAGE BY THE YEAR 2000 -

"The conifer target of  $3,415,107~\text{NMm}^3$  (net merchantable cubic metres) assigned to the Planning area through the Stategic Land Use Plan can be broken down by district as follows:

- Red Lake 1,139,500 NMm<sup>3</sup>
- Sioux Lookout 2,124,500 NMm<sup>3</sup>
- Geraldton 151,107 NMm<sup>3</sup>" (7)

'The Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan - Approved' shows that the targeted amounts noted above are the low estimates for the Anticipated Annual Available wood supply in the year 2000.

"District	Anticipated Anticipated Anticipated States	nnual Available (e) Supply Year 2000 High	Projected Requiremen Minimum	Conifer Wood its Year 2000 Maximum
Red Lake (k)	1,140 (j)	1,178	1,140	1,375
Sioux Lookout	2,125 (j)	2,930	2,120	2,560
(k)	3,265	4,717	3,260	3,935

Note -

- e wood supply for the year 2000 is based on the production forest area and the concept that the level of cut will decelerate by the year 2000
- j Red Lake and Sioux Lookout data include estimated annual available wood supplies from the Reed Area which is currently not committed to industry
- k Northwestern Region data have not been adjusted for lakeshore reserves or sensitive sites"(8)

It is clearly evident that the targeted amount barely covers the minimum Projected Wood Requirements by the year 2000 and represents a 20% shortfall on the maximum wood requirements.

If Option D is implemented, the effect on these targets in the Red Lake and Sioux Lookout Districts is:

District	Target	% Target Achieved	Revised Target Under Option D
Red Lake	1,139,500	94	1,071,130
Sioux Lookout	2,124,500	90	1,912,050
TOTAL	3,264,000	91	2,983,180

This means that a 9% shortfall will exist with the minimum

requirements and a 32% shortfall if the maximum requirements should be realized.

The shortfall will even be greater when one considers that the available wood supply has not been adjusted for the full effect of lakeshore reserves which are included in the wood supply (note k above). The Ministry states that "few, if any, shoreline reserves should be considered as not being available for timber or mineral purposes." (9)

In actual fact, the Ministry, when planning cutting areas with our staff, always refuse cutting along any shoreline. Therefore the shoreline reserves should have been deducted as current timber licence agreements make these areas virtually impossible to harvest.

The report on 'Economic Future of the Forest Products

Industry in Northern Ontario' states:

"In Ontario, softwood annual allowable cuts are expected to exhibit a 20 per cent decline by the year 2000 on long-term licences and 16 per cent on Crown Management Units. Since the twenty year planning periods for 'working groups' overlap, part of this decline will occur by 1990, with the total reduction in evidence ... in the year 2000.(10)

The Northwestern region has a requirement to allowable cut ratio of 88 per cent; however, if the argument concerning the limitations of allowable cut figures as indices of fibre supply, is accepted, existing requirements exceed supplies at present utilization levels. (11)

If a 100 year growing period continues to be representative of Northern Ontario forest rotations, sustained production of wood equal to current 'normal' requirements will require about 70 million acres of productive forest land devoted to fibre production. Referring to Table 4.6, this is about 15 per cent more than the 61 million acres of land area allocated for production at the present time." (12)

Despite the need for more land the Ministry, at one time, at least acknowledged that:

"A critical issue in maintaining a flow of wood from the forest to industry is to ensure that there is enough land base available on which to grow timber ... Reductions to the land base will reduce the future level of available wood. Therefore, it is important that when non-forestry, single use, land designations are being considered, careful attention be given to the economic losses that may occur as a result of less wood being available to industry." (13)

However, times change, and the philosophy now evident is:

"despite the apparent potential for increased timber extraction ... withdrawals of land for provincial parks and other uses may reduce the amount of land available for future harvest." (14)

The 'Proposed Policy and Optional Plans' states that one of its policy objectives is "to aid in the achievement of the job creation target of 5,000 jobs." (15)

It is difficult to envision the forest industry providing additional job opportunities at a time when their resources appear to be dwindling.

"The important impediment to new capacity, therefore, is the scarcity of sustained wood supplies in the province. The existing demand-supply situation requires a restraint on mills' wood demands." (16)

"Wood supplies in the province of Ontario are not adequate to support increased capacity in forest products manufacture.

Accordingly, favourable rates of return - particularly for new investments in newsprint and kraft pulp mills - should be taken as signals to renovate existing facilities." (17)

"The Ministry of Natural Resources has commented on the tightening wood supply situation in Northern Ontario, a concern echoed by the Ontario Economic Council (1976). In both Northeastern and Northwestern Planning Regions, Ministry land use assessments show that industrial capacity in the late 1970's was approaching annual allowable cuts ... In the Northwestern Region, ... predictions for industry expansion indicate that almost the full allowable cut of the Region will be required within the next 5 to 10 years ... such that forest production plans are now ... under review as a result of recent approved industrial expansion".

"Wood requirements have increased sharply during the 1970's. Though newsprint capacity has been comparatively stable, kraft pulp capacity in Ontario has increased by 80 per cent from 1970 to 1980 and lumber production has nearly doubled since the late 1960's. There is no doubt that the Ministry's planning framework has been strained as a result. Accurate allowable cut measures related to specific geographic areas and the relationship of allowable cuts to actual wood supplies are much more important in 1980 than in 1970 - the intervening growth of fibre requirements greatly intensifies the need to define the limits of sustainable supply over the near future." (18)

"Previous sections have indicated that current fibre requirements exceed present and foreseeable supplies at existing standards of utilization ... Present delivered wood costs in Northern Ontario are already higher than other North American locations. The industry is therefore faced with possible wood shortages in the not-too-distant future and with rising wood costs as the margin of harvesting is extended into more remote areas." (19)

"The demand for forest products is continuing to increase and is expected to continue into the future ... Great Lakes has expressed an interest in substantially expanding its operations contingent upon an increase in its licence area ... McKenzie Forest Products has also expressed an interest to expand if a suitable wood supply is available." (20)

#### INCREASED COSTS TO REACH COMMERCIAL TIMBER STANDS -

"Present requirements are being drawn very largely from the more accessible forested areas of the province, and the 50-North region has not yet been the object of substantial exploitation.

Ontario's forest products industry will have to reach increasingly into the 50-North region with resulting increases in the mill costs of fibre to sustain present needs." (21)

These forests contain a preponderance of mature and overmature timber. Since this timber deteriorates quickly once in reaches maturity, it is crucial that access to these forests be implemented as soon as possible before they deteriorate beyond merchantability.

" A recent discussion paper prepared by Environment Canada comments that: "Place or location is a particularly relevant circumstance in forestry. Some firms are harvesting their wood 500 or more kilometres from their mills. Cost of transportation has increased substantially and will continue to rise. Costs exceeding \$20 per m³ ... (\$57 per cunit) ... are not unknown and may become common. As a rule of thumb, additional trucking costs alone would be \$5 per  $m^3$  ... (\$14 per cunit) ... for each additional 100 km." The reduced areal fibre density in the regions of Northern Ontario north of areas now under regular harvest was noted in the previous chapter. Costs of remote wood supplies are clearly difficult to estimate, particularly when terrain conditions are variable and the private-public mix of cost sharing for transportation facilities and logging camps is not known in advance. Even with adequate access and logging camp facilities, wood harvested one hundred miles north of areas currently being cutover with volumes per acre equal to half present volumes could easily cost an additional \$30/cunit in transportation and harvesting expenditures .... heavy reliance on remote fibre supplies would clearly add significantly to the province's wood costs - already higher than in other Northern American forest regions.

Naturally, the movement of logging into the northern areas will occur only gradually and with gradual reductions in the harvest volume per acre. High marginal wood costs will be rolled into the costs of more accessible wood so that average wood costs (in 1980 dollars) will never rise to the level that would prevail if all fibre was sourced from remote areas - indeed this would be quite impossible from the standpoint of the physical availability of wood in these areas (Table 4.10) relative to provincial requirements. Nevertheless, harvesting operations will inevitably move northward over the coming decades before returning to more accessible locations. Wood costs will therefore rise inexorably from this cause alone in addition to any other factors operating to increase them." (22)

<sup>&</sup>quot;The major cost problem faced by Northern Ontario producers is that of obtaining an adequate supply of sawlogs at a net wood cost that does not lead to uneconomically high production costs If net wood costs for Northern Ontario producers increase at a faster rate in real terms than do net wood costs in other lumber producing regions, the probable long-run result will be that Northern Ontario producers will be increasingly marginal in major existing markets." (23)

The Ministry realizes that:

"road requirements for timber extraction will also increase as the size of individual cutovers decrease and more reserve areas for wildlife habitat, eco-system protection and aesthetics are set aside ... These factors will result in the building of longer major arteries in order to access a greater area." [24]

The Ministry does not view the increase in roads as a benefit by providing better access for forest management and fire protection, or enhancing fish and game management by distributing fishing and hunting pressure over a wider area (and if proper planning is used, the roads will not be in conflict with fly-in tourist operators) but feel:

"the development and use of resource access roads is a major source of conflict in the Planning Area. The nature of these conflicts include:

- perception by tourist operators and some segments of the public of a decline of area available for a

wilderness experience;

 easy access to a lake which is commercially used for tourism may result in a significant reduction in fishing and/or hunting quality which reduces the economic viability of the tourist operation;

- a natural resource may be severely affected or over-exploited through unlimited public access." (25)

It is true that the rights of outfitters and tourist operators should be protected. However, the rights of the forest industry also have to be recognized.

The size and location of the proposed Parks system under Option D (discussed in the next section) tends to ignore the economical importance of this resource industry to the West Patricia region.

The facts concerning reduced forest resources and increasing costs of reaching commercially viable cutting areas, appears to have escaped the Ministry.

#### OPTION D -

The analyses being presented are based on the information pertaining to Option D which "from a ministry standpoint ... is the compromise option that best portrays a balance of target achievement for all Ministry programs." (26)

The Ministry broke down the West Patricia Region by Zones.

Red Lake District is represented by Zones 1 to 38; Sioux Lookout

District by 39 to 70 and the portion of Geraldton District pertaining to West Patricia by zones 71 to 79. These zones are summarized in Exhibit B. Exhibit A reconciles the area by District as reported in 'West Patricia Land Use Plan - Background Information' to the zone areas under option D, as summarized in Exhibit B and Tables 2,3,4, and 5.

In order to reasonably assess the effect of Option D on the forest industry, it was decided to analyse the area south of the 13th baseline  $(52^{\circ}30' \text{ N. lat.})$  where commercial logging is prohibited.

This area lies within the intensive fire protection zone, whereby "wild fires are attacked with available resources on a priority basis", (27) and is only slightly north of the boundary between the "non-inventoried forest area north of  $52^{\circ}$  22 min. 30 sec. N. lat. and the forest inventoried area, being that area south of the same latitude." (28)

The following table illustrates that approximatley 48% of West Patricia lies north of the 13th baseline and 52% to the south of it.

Of the southern portion, the Ministry is recommending that commercial logging be prohibited in an area of 2,993,020 hectares (11,556 square miles).

This represents 25.19% of the area south of the 13th baseline, and accounts for almost a quarter of the total inventoried forested area.

ANALYSIS OF WEST	PATRICIA REGION
IN TERMS OF THE	13TH BASELINE

	Area Nort 13th Base Hectares		Area Sou 13th Bas Hectares	eline	Total West Patricia Ar		Information
	nectures	0	nectures	6	Hectares	%	From
Proposed Parks	666,325	6.04	757,376	6.38	1,423,701	6.21	Table 2
Park Areas of Interest	283,787	2.57	443,568	3.73	727,355	3.17	Table 3
Add. Reserves	10,085,718	91.39	1,792,076	15.08	11,877,794	51.83	Table 4
Total Area Pro- hibited to Commercial forestry	11,035,830	100.00	2,993,020	25.19	14,028,850	61.21	
Zones Allowing Commercial Forestry			8,889,647	74.81	8,889,647	38.79	Table 5
Total Area	11,035,830	100.00	11,882,667	100.00	22,918,497	100.00	
% of Total Area	48.15		51.85		100.00		

The following table helps to put these areas into perspective.

Land area refused to commercial forestry:

Of Total West Patricia Area	06 Area South 06 13th Baseline	
14,028,850	2,993,020	Hectares
54,165	11,556	Square miles
7.2 Times	1.54 Times	State of New Jersey (7,521 sq. mi.) population 7,364,158 (29)
1.13 Times	24%	State of New York (47,831 sq. mi.) population 17,557,288 (30)
1.91 Times	41%	Province of New Brunswick (28,354 sq. mi.) (31)
2.53 Times	54%	Province of Nova Scotia (21,425 sq. mi.) (32)
24.8 Times	5.30 Times	Province of Prince Edward Island (2,184 sq. mi.) (33)

The Ministry of Natural Resources fully intends to create the park areas as noted in Tables 2, 3 and 4. The Honourable Alan W. Pope, in a letter dated March 1982 states:

"With the release of the report on the Task Force on Parks System Planning, and the identification of a comprehensive list of proposed candidate parks, it is now possible to include the parks system planning in the SLUP and CPS plans. This will ensure that parks receive the attention they deserve in the district land use planning process. Ontario's land use planning program is one of the most advanced undertakings of its kind anywhere in the world. It will pay dividends to Ontarians far into the future."(34)

The dividends paid to a few, will be nothing in comparison to the waste of timber resources, the logging jobs lost and the reduced wood exports.

The impression received in reading the available publications, is that reforestation and silvicultural management had better improve sufficiently to handle the needs of the forest industry, because the parks are going to be created in spite of the increasing demands for timber resources by the logging sector of the economy.

#### OPTION D - PROPOSED PARKS -

Table 2 lists the proposed parks and denotes them as being waterway, wilderness or nature reserves.

The nature reserves are small, with good locations and should be proposed as parks.

The waterway and wilderness parks north of the 13th baseline, as many of these are, will not conflict with this company. However, I cannot envision how people are going to reach these remote locations let alone enjoy the 'wilderness experience'.

Wilderness parks are by definition "substantial areas where the forces of nature are permitted to function freely and where visitors travel by non-mechanized means and experience expansive solitude, challenge and personal integration with nature." (35)

The report on wilderness parks dated June 1978 has an objective of "providing opportunities for unstructured individual exploration and appreciation of the wilderness heritage of Ontario." (36)

The area north of the 13th baseline is approximately 11,035,830 hectares or 42,609 square miles. The approximate population is 4,300 people (Exhibit C).

If an individual can't find solitude in this area, then he won't find it anywhere. However, to proclaim large tracts of land in this area is to deny it to the local residents and make it available to the few who are strong enough to stand the rigors and rich enough to fly to the park area, as most of these proposed parks are beyond road access. How does the selectivity of the park users benefit the people of Ontario? Is it going to be another Quetico where over 90% of the users are not residents of Canada?

The wilderness and waterway parks located south of the 13th baseline pose a serious conflict to the forest industry especially the ones proposed for Whitewater, Woodland-Caribou and the Albany River. It is true that commercial timber harvesting does not take place in these areas now, to any extent, but the lands will be needed in the future.

The Ministry stated that "the major strategy to ensure a high return on the Crown's land and water resources is 'multiple use'.

This means that two or more uses are accommodated within the same general area, perhaps concurrently, or sequentially over time, and that single use areas are only designated where and when absolutely necessary." (37)

The canoeist and back-packer will be able to enjoy the wilderness settings these areas, and many others in the region, provide for many years to come before the forest industry is forced to venture into these remote locations for timber resources.

The forest industry is presently more aware of its environmental responsibilities than in past years. If this trend continues, timber harvesting may take place without affecting the wilderness aspects of identified areas. This would be an ideal example of multiple use and if controlled by orderly granting of cutting licences, this objective could be achieved. The multiple use concept must be examined in greater detail before the proposed parks are designated as provincial parks.

To prohibit this vast area (757,376 hectares below the 13th baseline) from the forest industry in perpetuity does not benefit the people of Ontario.

Creating a park doesn't protect an area, it destroys it.
Fred C. Simmons states:

"Even the atmosphere is adversely affected by overmature and climax forests. Because there is no net production of new wood substance, there is no net conversion of carbon dioxide into pure life-giving oxygen. Rotting wood releases to the air as much carbon, or more, as the living trees absorb. To top it off, there is little scenic or recreational value in climax or near climax stands. The tolerant trees are generally small and short, with live limbs far down on the stems. Fallen trees make travel difficult. The areas are silent because of the absence of birds and animals, the scenery is monotonous, and it is easy for the traveler to get lost. As a result, hundreds of thousands of acres of existing "preserves" are never visited from year's end to year's end. Reports of overcrowding of such "preserves" are confined to the few more accessible and scenic areas. All in all the "preserved" forest areas of this country are of little use to man.

Vet a tiny, misguided but clamorous minority continue to agitate for "preservation" of millions of additional acres of potentially productive forest land, and to prescribe exactly the wrong course to attain it. They continue to rant against the "cupidity" of the lumbermen, never realizing, or at least admitting, that many of the areas they now most want to "preserve" resulted from "forest destruction" as recently as fifty years ago. Not the least of the undesirable features of this program is its effect on the economy. Local residents around the "preserved" areas suffer from lack of employment opportunities. The nation is deprived of increasingly needed forest products and the employment and tax revenues that would be generated in the course of supplying them.

Knowledgeable administrators of many of the "preserved" areas, their hands tied by laws and regulations prohibiting timber cutting, are resorting to nature's method of restoring these areas to productivity - uncontrolled forest fires. This is a discouragingly slow, dangerous, and wasteful process. In hardwoods particularly, in only a few cases does a single fire accomplish the purpose of opening up the stand. It is usually so damp that only the surface layers of the ground litter are burned off, and the standing trees are merely scorched. This opens the way to butt rot, but the trees may survive several such fires. Only following a drought or some other natural disaster does a single fire ordinarily do the job, and then it often takes several decades for a sizable burned area to revegetate itself. The areas are too large to seed in promptly, and they do not provide good wildlife habitats because the animals do not like to get too far from the shelter of the high forest.

There can be no doubt that modern scientific forest managment can supply a safer, quicker, and more economical method of preserving our public forest areas. The problem, of course, is that such a forest-management program is not simple, and it cannot be handled by any blanket set of rules and regulations. Conditions are too variable for any such

easy solution.

The forester must take into account the existing stands; the local climate, soil, slope and aspect; and the tree and shrub species desired and their requirements. Above all, he must consider local economic conditions and whether or not intensive management practices are feasible. If intensive management and a one hundred year rotation are decided upon, reproduction cuttings might be rotated throughout the area at a rate of 1 per cent per year, possibly in the form of scattered clear cuttings with or without seed trees, seedbed preparation, direct seeding, or tree planting. Or group selection or shelterwood might be called for. Improvement and salvage cuttings could be made in portions of the remaining stand. Under extensive management, a longer rotation might be selected and a ten or even a twenty year quota of reproduction cuttings made in a single year. Then the loggers would be sent elsewhere until the next cut was due. Choice of methods and equipment for logging and their supervision

is important in either case. Weedings and thinnings

could be made in the resulting young stands.

Such a program would result in a healthier, betterbalanced stand of more desirable trees, a better wildlife habitat, more regular stream flow, continuous income from forest products, and better conditions for all types of recreation. Most of the big estates and club properties in the Northeast now follow some type of forestry program, although they all started out as "forest preserves". Similarly, big forest-industry properties generally have waiting lists of people clamoring for hunting and, fishing rights and summer home sites. This is quite correctly called "multiple use."

The following is a suggested program to attain these

ends on our publicly owned forest lands:

1. Initiate a concentrated and scientifically sound educational program to acquaint the general public and their legislators as to what forest preservation actually entails.

2. Stop establishing additional "forest preserves"

where cutting is prohibited.

3. Revert to "the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run" as the guiding policy for public forest management. This would involve possible reclassification of little-used portions of our "forest preserves" to multiple-use status and relaxation of the rules prohibiting cutting on the more heavily used areas.

4. Prepare detailed management plans for each area. These would include, in addition to cultural guidelines, provision for such things as development of scenic vistas, winter yarding areas for deer, and retention

of hollow trees for dens and nesting sites.

Implementation of such a program would be neither easy nor simple. Many different points of view would have to be reconciled. But such a program is necessary to forestall continued deterioration of our "preserved" forest lands and application of present mistaken practices to additional lands." (38)

The Ontario Professional Foresters Association's understanding

of the situation is that:

"the goal of complete protection of wilderness areas by man is usually based on the erroneous assumption that the ecosystem would, if sufficiently protected, maintain itself more or less in balance and would in this condition serve public needs best. The actual result is invariably senescence and instability. Frequently, undesirable successions lead to undesirable changes and often to single species dominance. Correction becomes necessary and requires man to interfere. But often the necessary correction at later stages will be more difficult, risky and expensive than proper control by sound management from the start." (39)

Mr. Warren Moore of the Northwestern Ontario Timber Association proclaims:

"An examination of the benefits created by these young forests is the strong beneficial influence on the environment in comparison to unfavorable conditions generated by dying forests which demonstrates the need for proper management. In managed forests, harvesting is required to keep them healthy and vibrant. There is criticism of cutting as wanton destruction of our environment. Such allegations I think are based on a lack of understanding for though the harvested or cut areas admittedly are unsightly for a time, it is not destructive to our environment, nor detrimental to man or wildlife in the long run." (40)

Frank B. Moran's opinion is:

"You cannot preserve the forest in an unspoiled wilderness primitive condition. You have to look at how nature did it, which couldn't possibly be by having a fully mature stand standing all over the park. Because that would be like a town with nobody in it except grandmothers and grandfathers but no children.

It would suddenly collapse into what we call forest slum and it would soon have to be burned from one end to the other." (41)

The Northwestern Ontario Section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry stated:

"Left to the whims of nature, the present natural features of the Park will not be perpetuated ...
The sub-humid climate presents an ever serious fire hazard. The occurrence of spruce and balsam increases the risk of spruce budworm infestation." (42)

### OPTION D - PARK AREAS OF INTEREST -

Option D proposes "15 park areas of interest with SUSPECTED but UNCONFIRMED park values in the Planning Area." (43) These park areas of interest prohibit the use of Commercial Forestry, and constitute 727,355 hectares of which 443,568 are south of the 13th baseline. Table 3 gives a detailed breakdown.

A review of five 'park areas of interest' south of the 13th baseline in the Sioux Lookout District reveals:

- KISHIKAS LAKE

Zone 51

59,200 hectares

Reason - "One landscape unit to the Central portion of the Agutua Moraine." (44)

Forestry - "This portion lies in the northern portion of 'Reed Tract'." (45) The report of the Task Force on Parks System Planning states the annual potential harvest is 15,768 cunits of conifer.

- FOAMING CREEK

Zone 54a

74,200 hectares

Reason - "One landscape unit to represent the southern portion of Agutua Moraine ..." (46)

Forestry - "This area lies in the Reed Tract." (47) The Report of the Task Force on Parks System Planning states the annual potential harvest is 19,588 cunits of conifer.

- FAWCETT LAKE

Zone 56

62,650 hectares

Reason - "One landscape unit to represent the Gull Lake Bedrock Complex ..." (48)

Forestry - "The major portion of this area lies in the Reed Tract." (49) The report of the Task Force on Parks System Planning states that the annual potential harvest is 23,203 cunits of conifer.

- BOW RIVER

Zone 57

76,850 hectares

Reason - "One landscape unit to represent the Lac Seul Moraine, St. Joseph portion ..." (50)

Forestry - "This area lies in the Reed Tract." (51) The Report of the Task Force on Parks System

Planning states the annual potential harvest is 21,602 cunits of conifer.

- ST. RAPHAEL

Zone 62

41,200 hectares

Reason - "One landscape unit to represent the Sioux Lookout Bedrock Drift Complex ..." (52)

Forestry - "This area is under timber licence to Great Lakes Forest Products." (53) The Report of the Task Force on Parks System Planning states the area is licenced to Great Lakes Forest Products and McKenzie Forest Products. The allocated wood for Great Lakes Forest Products, 1990 to 1995 is 23,562 conifer cunits.

McKenzie Forest Products up to 1990, conifer 84,685 cunits. (54)

It is difficult to comprehend the need for the size of these nature reserves totalling 314,100 hectares and averaging 62,820 hectares.

Contrast this to the Northeastern Region where 14 Nature Reserves total 1,659.24 hectares and average 118 hectares per nature reserve (See Exhibit D). Exhibit D presents the detailed description of each proposed reserve from the Task Force of the Parks System Planning. The characteristics do not substantially differ from the ones noted for West Patricia, only the size of the area required.

The tendency to massive park areas in the Northwest could be due to ministry policy:

"In general, there is a positive correlation between the size of areas along a north-south gradient with areas of relatively small size being concentrated in the south. This can be explained simply by the fact that the north is generally less disturbed. Consequently, more opportunities remain to select large landscape reserves that represent significant segments of the natural diversity of entire site districts and site regions. Such opportunities no longer exist in many regions of southern Ontario. This is reflected in the fact that candidates are generally of much smaller size." [55]

In other words, because the West Patricia has a small population base, the Ministry is of the opinion it can tie up the resources for their earth and life science parks.

The 'Proposed Policy and Optional Plans' report for West

Patricia states that "to achieve the earth and life science targets

it has been determined that ecological representation of 27 landscape

units is required in the Northwestern Region. Representation of nine

of these landscape units is necessary in the Red Lake District." (56)

"Representation of 16 of these landscape units is necessary in the

Sioux Lookout District." (57)

All the characteristics noted in the five nature reserves above, and the ones listed on page 66 covering Red Lake District and page 67 covering the Sioux Lookout District all appear to be earth-science items. These are described as:

" Earth Science - The target is to protect a system of provincially significant, representative and special earth science features through representation of each unit of Ontario's earth science history.

A geological time scale which outlines thirtythree ancient and nine recent environments containing several hundred individual features has been developed (Figure 1). The target is to represent each of these site types."(58)

The earth science representation is further elaborated as being:

"The first component of the Nature Reserve system deals with the representation of earth science features. Here, the principle of representation is to protect examples of the full range of features which illustrate Ontario's earth science history. Earth science features are defined as the physical elements of the natural landscape, created by the earth's processes and distinguished by their composition, structure, and internal and external form. They can be broadly categorized into rock strata, fossil assemblages and landforms.

Rock strata include the successive layers of consolidated and unconsolidated igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks and their associated contacts.

Fossil assemblages include the casts, moulds and petrified remains of individuals and groups of ancient life forms. Significant fossil sites often occur in association with significant bedrock outcrops.

Landforms include all surficial features created by past and present geologic processes. Aeolian landforms or those created by the erosional and depositional actions of wind, for example, are found in many Provincial Parks."(59)

It is my understanding that unique sites usually cover a small area of land (no more than a hectare). If this is the case, then why do five sites in the Sioux Lookout District, that lie in productive forest land, have to prohibit commercial timber harvesting in 314,100 hectares?

Does this represent the Ministry's policy of administering the resources "in the best interests of the provincial population as a whole, including the special interests of the residents of the areas where the resources are located." (60) or comply with "the paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water to ensure the most effective and efficient use, and to best satisfy the needs of all government programs as well as the needs of the private sector compatible with government programs"? (61)

### OPTION D - COMMUNITY FORESTS AND OTHER AREAS DENIED TO THE FOREST INDUSTRY

In addition to the Proposed Parks and Park Areas of Interest,

Additional Reserves have been established that also prohibit Commercial

Forestry having a total area of 11,877,794 hectares as described on

Table 4.

Zone 55a and 55b having an area of 39,300 hectares prohibits forestry because "the main intent is to provide adequate protection of known caribou habitat." (62)

Zone 9 - Keeper River having an area of 428,900 hectares states "there are numerous trout waters within the area and commercial fishing is carried out on 4 of the larger lakes." (63) "NO FORESTRY OPERATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED IN THIS ZONE." (64) This one zone, lying south of 52°N. Lat. for the most part, is 1,656 square miles, or 76% of the province of Prince Edward Island.

"In the remaining zones of the Planning Area, a 'Community Forest' will be established as required which will provide for the future timber requirements of the settlements and residents located in this area." (65)

The community forest is represented by 11,409,594 hectares (Table 4) (11,877,794 less zones 55a, 55b and 9) or 44,052 square miles. The majority of this area lies north of the 13th baseline and services a population of 4,329 people. (Exhibit C).

We are not opposed to the Community Forest areas north of the 13th baseline, but feel that the door should not be closed to commercial timber harvesting in zones 55a, 55b and 9 at this time.

### COMMENT ON "PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS" (66)

The 'West Patricia Land Use Plan - Background Information' (dated November 1981, released January 6, 1982) was, in our opinion, incomplete and partly misleading regarding the impact of the proposed Park systems, because the only comment to future parks was:

To satisfy the broad goal of the provincial parks system and the 4 specific policy objectives previously mentioned, it may be necessary to supplement the existing park system within the Planning Area by extending existing park boundaries and or creating new provincial parks. The number, size, location and classification of potential parks will be introduced in Phase II of the West Patricia Land Use Plan after government acceptance of the parks system plan for the region. (67)

The 'Report of the Task Force on Parks Systems Planning' dated September 1981, states:

Northwest SLUP contributed to the system planning effort by securing public review of proposed park policies, by identifying likely wilderness candidates. CANDIDATES OTHER THAN POTENTIAL WILDERNESS PARKS HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED IN PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH SLUP, BECAUSE THE LAND BASE REQUIRED FOR THESE OTHER PARK CLASSES WAS ANTICIPATED TO BE INSIGNIFICANT AT THE STRATEGIC PLANNING SCALE. THE IMPACT THAT THESE CANDIDATES WILL HAVE ON THE SLUP TARGETS OF OTHER PROGRAMS HAS YET TO BE ASSESSED. (68)

Therefore, I can now understand how the report can make the following statement:

The public SLUP documents in the northwest identified some wilderness candidates only. THE PROPOSED NATURE RESERVE CANDIDATES HAVE NOT BEEN DISCUSSED PUBLICLY. OTHER PARK CANDIDATES HAVE ONLY BEEN DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF THEIR LIKELY GEOGRAPHIC DIMENSIONS AND DISTRIBUTION. (69)

The Background Information package states that "public participation is necessary for the preparation of the West Patricia Land Use Plan." (70) and

Several papers have been prepared describing how the public can become involved in the land use planning process. These papers include: Introduction to the West Patricia Land Use Plan; Towards a Public Participation Program; A Citizen's Guide to Land Use Planning, and the West Patricia Land Use Plan, Public Participation Program. (71)

The request for public input is a politically expedient way to keep everyone happy while the Ministry proceeds with its own plans.

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S.

### T FILE PREVENTION

Mach discussion has taken place embedding the methodologies and likely to the jonest industry to improve the preventation; yield ledeating, thinning, sentilization; utilization of hardwoods; and gheater utilization of projected species, but all these, if practiced to the optimal degree mossible, would represent a very infinitistical the substitution to the annual taxases of the computison to the annual taxases of the annual average timber average five ress (even the past 20 years) exceeds the annual average timber as a five training to the past 20 years).

Vistrict	Annual Harvest	Annual Fire	Fite Loss As
	Conifer	Loss	% of Harvest
Red Lake	689,015	906,000	131%
Sicux Lockout	524,747	1,223,700	234%
Total	1,213,762	2,134,700	1768
	and the second of the second o	Market Street Company of Company	N. F 8.8 - 2 - MITS MAR 1 - W N 1 F 5 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8

The statement that "these annual fire losses are the highest in the Province of Ontario and average roughly 38 per cent of the annual available wood supply in the Planning Area. In order to address this problem, one of the major objectives of the fire management program in the West Patricia Planning Area will be, SUBJECT TO ECCHOMIC COMPITIONS, to improve the lavet of protection in the Intensive Protection Compitions, the improve the lavet of protection in the Intensive Protection Come and that in case the Long term," (73)

To As stuckal test the Minerary be granted sufficiently manner and financial resenteds to combat the ferost filtes in the sest names possible. Their task is enormous considering the land mass involved and the effects in the past should be appearance.

Hopefully with proper funding to finance the manpower, planes and heat-sensing equipment required, the efforts will be even more fruitful in the future.

### RESPONSES TO NORTHWEST S.L.U.P. -

Some of the responses noted in the Northwestern Ontario

### S.L.U.P. share the concerns expressed in this presentation:

- that the economic significance of the forest industry in Northwestern Ontario was not given sufficient recognition;
- that the data presented did not adequately explain the situation;
- that the area of forest land was continually being eroded for other uses;
- under present policies, designation of park areas placed significant restrictions on resource extraction, particularly forestry. The fear was expressed that further "parks designations would create immediate and future shortfalls in wood supply";
- that in general, "large wilderness areas are a wasteful use of land" and that the "luxury of preserving vast areas of land is beyond the economic means of the region";
- that decisions regarding park designations be based on a full evaluation of costs and benefits involved;
- that parks should be operated on a "financial break-even basis". (74)

### CONCLUSION -

The Ministry states:

In conclusion, from a Ministry of Natural Resources perspective Option D is thought to provide the best framework for the achievement of objectives. It is this plan that the Ministry recommends be further developed and refined with public review and input, in order to prepare a final West Patricia Land Use Plan. HOWEVER, THE FINAL PLAN WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM A THOROUGH ANALYSIS OF ALL THE OPTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN PUT FORWARD for discussion and the publics reaction to them. (75)

This means that Option A, which only allows 87% target achievement of forestry targets in Red Lake District or 87% in Sioux Lookout District; or Option B allowing 91% and 86% respectively could be implemented. The effects on the forest industry if Option A or B were to be approved, would be disasterous.

It appears that no thought has been given to Option E, which is, that there be <u>no</u> candidate parks. The logic of this option has not been considered, consequently they deliberate between Options A through D as if 27 earth and life science landscape units were a minimum requirement, that required million of hectares.

The system is in motion to create these parks but the answers to some very basic questions remain unexplained:

- Why does the Ministry think it necessary to set aside large areas of West Patricia as nature reserves "to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the Province, ... for educational purposes and as gene pools for research to benefit present and future generations"? (76)

- Why does it think it necessary to "preserve" areas north of the 13th baseline as wilderness area "where visitors travel by non-mechanized means and experience expansive solitude, challenge and personal integration with nature"? (77) (In an area of 223,625 square kilometres inhabited by 20,581 people, of which only 10,000 live outside the five communities, one should be able to find some solitude.)
- How does the strong emphasis towards 'candidate parks' conform to the multiple use concept as outlined:

The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water to ensure the most efficient use, and to best satisfy the needs of all government programs as well as the needs of the private sector compatible with government programs.

The major strategy to ensure a high return on the Crown's land and water resources is "Multiple Use". This means that two or more uses are accommodated within the same general area, perhaps concurrently or sequentially over time, and that single use areas are only designated where and when absolutely necessary. [78]

- How can these 'candidate parks' even be considered in light of the probable 20% shortfall of supply by the year 2000?
- What are the economic costs of these parks in terms of potential unemployment, reduced exports, and increased costs of fire prevention?
- What rationale exists for contemplating parks 200 miles north of Sioux Lookout in light of the limited usage by Canadians of the wilderness area of Quetico (excluding French Lake), a park located on the Trans Canada Highway and within 100 miles of Atikokan, Fort Frances and Thunder Bay?

It is already realized that there is a preponderance of mature and overmature timber in parts of the Planning region and this timber deteriorates quickly once it reaches maturity. This wood has to be harvested, not confined to park areas where it will rot.

#### The statement:

If these candidates become provincial parks, it will not take place overnight. It will be a gradual process. During the interim, management guidelines will be developed to allow certain activities to continue. Mineral exploration, trapping, hunting, commercial fishing, sport fishing and commercial tourism will likely be permitted to continue. Timber harvesting will probably not be a permitted use. (79)

in light of the 'mature and over-mature' condition of the forest, indicates a lack of concern for our timber resources. An attitude that would prefer to allow our trees to rot until the Ministry of Natural Resources makes up their mind as to the future status of a 'candidate park' area, a process that often takes years, is not consistent with the 'multiple-use concept' (noted above) or the "concern in land and water management is ... to ensure the most efficient use". (80)

"The following forest reserves, which are consistent with the Affleck Guidelines will be implemented in the West Patricia Area:

i)	Lake Trout Lakes	-	120m	- no cut reserve
ii)	Tourism Lakes		1 2 0m	- managed reserve
iii)	Canoe Routes	-	1 2 0m	- managed reserve
iv)	Portages	-	3 0m	- managed reserve
v)	Cottaging Lakes	-	1 2 0m	- managed reserve
	Road Corridors	-	120m - 185m	- managed reserve" (81)

The statement that certain areas are 'managed reserve' may be true in theory, but not in fact as the Ministry's foresters will not allow cutting near any body of water, and the new timber licence agreements gives the impressions that the intent is to make all of the above zones 'no-cut reserves'. This further erodes the amount available for wood supply as "the data has not been adjusted for lakeshore reserves ..." (82) and gives credence to the fear that the possible shortfall of 20% is optimistic and the actual shortfall could be substantially higher.

The Ministry, by not allowing harvesting in candidate park areas or forest reserves, is forcing the forest industry to utilize remote areas. This requires the construction of new access roads which will dramatically affect transportation costs as the distances increase to obtain saleable product. Since the timber industry appears to be in a long-term recession, and cannot find sufficient markets, it would be impossible for sawmills to adjust their selling price to reflect these increased operating costs. Consequently, the costs will either have to be absorbed, or the mills shut down.

The statement that "the Planning Area has developed closer social and economic ties with Manitoba ... than Southern Ontario. Winnipeg is only 444 kilometres from Sioux Lookout, while Toronto is 1,775 kilometres away - equivalent to the distance from Toronto to Halifax." (83) may have some relevance in terms of the government of Ontario understanding the needs of the people in the area. They want employment and opportunity for advancement not parks.

The forest industry is vital to the economy of Northern Ontario. It is the largest employer and the greatest export producer. Sufficient timber resources are essential for the economic prosperity of this country. It would be a waste to have this valuable commodity locked up in parks where they will be subject to infestation, and wildfire.

The Ministry and its Staff are to be congratulated for assembling the valuable information used in the planning process, but we cannot agree with the proposals for Provincial Parks included in the optional plans. We agree there should be reasonably sized parks to protect genuinely unique features. But we cannot agree that there is support for the huge areas of single use parks proposed.

We also believe that estimates of the cost of administering the proposed parks, and the cost of wasted resources, must be included in the information, so that interested citizens of Ontario can make an intelligent decision about whether they want to pay for vast parks that are of interest to a very small minority of the population of Ontario.

### RECOMMENDATIONS -

Your mandate is, in part, to inquire into any adverse effects on the environment of any major enterprise generally north of the 50th parallel. The implementation of Option D by the Ministry of Natural Resources would constitute a major enterprise in that it would lock up large tracts of land in perpetuity and prohibit commercial forestry to 61% of the land mass. The adverse effects Option D would place on the West Patricia region have been expounded in this report.

It is essential, that your commission represent the people of West Patricia and postpone the passage of the Ministry's proposed policy, at least until you have finished your report.

It is hoped, that upon completion of your work, a reasonable alternative can be found that would encourage the "multiple-use" concept of our resources.

Our personal recommendation is for the status quo. In many respects, our company, and many others in our industry try to harvest the timber resources in a responsible manner and abide by the guidelines as outlined in the Affleck Report. It is true that improvements have to be made in the areas of regeneration and increased utilization, but progress is being steadily made.

The access roads we require enables better forest management and fire protection to take place.

The economic significance of the forest industry to the region cannot be underestimated as it is the largest employer in West Patricia and its annual expenditures in wages, supplies, and capital equipment are enormous.

The future belongs to the people of Ontario, let the people of Ontario share the resources so that we may all enjoy that future.

TABLE 1

## SUMMARY OF OPTION D AS IT RELATES TO LAND ALLOCATION FOR COMMERCIAL FORESTRY

	Data From Table	Red Lake District	Sioux Lookout District	Geraldton District	Total	% of Region
Proposed Parks % of District	2	868,300 13.54	329,109 2.79	226,292 4.79	1,423,701	6.21
Park Areas of Interest % of District	3	110,650 1.73	553,300 4.70	63,405 1.34	727,355	3.17
Additional Reserves Pro- hibiting Commercial Forestry % of District	4	2,733,250 42.64	5,695,168 48.33	3,449,376 73.01	11,877,794	51.83
Total Area Pro- hibited to Comm- ercial Forestry % of District		3,712,200 57.91	6,577,577 55.82	3,739,073 79.14	14,028,850	61.21
Zones Allowing Commercial Forestry %of District	5	2,698,300 42.09	5,205,826 44.18	985,521 20.86	8,889,647	38.79
Total Land Mass % of District		6,410,500	11,783,403	4,724,594	22,918,497	100.00

TABLE 2

### SUMMARY OF 'PROPOSED PARKS' - OPTION D AS DESCRIBED ON PAGE 128 OF 'PROPOSED POLICY AND OPTIONAL PLANS'

Zone No.	Name of Proposed Park	Park Class.*	Total Area Hectares	Area In Re 13th Basel North		Commercial Forestry Allowed	See Page No.**
3 21 25	Red Lake District Opasquia Woodland-Caribou Trout Lake	Wild Wild N.R.	419,100 441,350 7,850	419,100	441,350 7,850	No No No	149 199 211
	Total		868,300	419,100	449,200		
40 50 54b 60 64 70 67	Sioux Lookout Dist Opasquia Pipestone River Otoskwin River Albany River Whitewater Minnitaki Kames Windigo Point Total	Wild	25,900 146,100( 3,400 65,335 83,900 4,100 374 329,109	25,900 A) 36,525	109,575 3,400 65,335 83,900 4,100 374	No No No No No No	254 276 287 301 311 327 319
74 78	Geraldton District Otoskwin-Attawa- piskat River Winisk Total Grand Totals	Wway Wway	41,492 184,800 226,292 1,423,701	184,800 184,800 666,325	41,492 41,492 757,376	No No	338 346

### (A) Estimated area to be proportioned 4 north and 3/4 south

\* Park Class. = Park Classification
Wild = Wilderness
N.R. = Nature Reserve
Wway = Waterway

<sup>\*\*</sup> Page No. pertains to 'West Patricia Land Use Plan - Proposed Policy & Optional Plans'.

TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF 'PARK AREAS OF INTEREST - OPTION D

AS DESCRIBED ON PAGE 129 OF
'PROPOSED POLICY AND OPTIONAL PLANS'

Name of Park Area of Interest	Park Class.*	Area Hectares			Commercial Forestry Allowed	Ser Pag No
Red Lake District Apps Lake Roseberry River Windfall Creek Total	N.R. N.R. N.R.	49,150(A) 32,300 29,200 110,650	12,287 32,300 44,587	36,863 29,200 66,063	No No No	1 58 1 77 1 74
Sioux Lookout Distr Kaneesose Lake Kakiwi River Wunnimmin Hill Nango Lake Gonyea Lake Wharram Lake Kashikas Lake Foaming Creek Fawcett Lake Bow River St. Raphael Lake	N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R. N.R.	29,000 27,500 54,000 60,500 33,100 35,100 59,200 74,200 62,650 76,850 41,200	29,000 27,500 54,000 60,500 33,100 35,100	59,200 74,200 62,650 76,850 41,200	No N	26. 26. 26. 27. 27. 27. 28. 29. 29.
Total		553,300	239,200	314,100		
Obashi Lake  Total  GRAND TOTAL	N.R.	63,405 63,405 727,355	283,787	63,405 63,405 443,568		34
	Red Lake District Apps Lake Roseberry River Windfall Creek  Total  Sioux Lookout Distr Kaneesose Lake Kakiwi River Wunnimmin Hill Nango Lake Gonyea Lake Wharram Lake Kashikas Lake Foaming Creek Faucett Lake Bow River St. Raphael Lake Total  Geraldton District Obashi Lake Total	Area of Interest Class.*  Red Lake District Apps Lake N.R. Roseberry River N.R. Windfall Creek N.R.  Total  Sioux Lookout District Kaneesose Lake N.R. Kakiwi River N.R. Wunnimmin Hill N.R. Nango Lake N.R. Gonyea Lake N.R. Wharram Lake N.R. Kashikas Lake N.R. Foaming Creek N.R. Foaming Creek N.R. Foaming Creek N.R. Fawcett Lake N.R. Bow River N.R. St. Raphael Lake N.R.  Total  Geraldton District Obashi Lake N.R.  Total	Red Lake District Apps Lake Roseberry River Windfall Creek N.R. 29,200  Total  Sioux Lookout District Kaneesose Lake Kakiwi River N.R. 27,500 Wunnimmin Hill N.R. 54,000 Nango Lake N.R. 33,100 Wharram Lake N.R. 35,100 Kashikas Lake N.R. 59,200 Foaming Creek N.R. 62,650 Bow River N.R. 76,850 St. Raphael Lake N.R. 41,200  Total  Geraldton District Obashi Lake N.R. 63,405  Total  Geraldton District Obashi Lake N.R. 63,405	Name of Park Area of Interest         Park Class.*         Area Hectares         To 13th North           Red Lake District Apps Lake Roseberry River Windfall Creek N.R. 29,200         N.R. 32,300 32,300         32,300           Total Total Total Total Total N.R. 29,000 Kakiwi River N.R. 27,500 27,500 Wunnimmin Hill N.R. 54,000 54,000         29,000 60,500           Mango Lake N.R. 60,500 60,500 Gonyea Lake N.R. 33,100 33,100 Wharram Lake N.R. 35,100 35,100         33,100 33,100           Kashikas Lake N.R. 59,200 Foaming Creek N.R. 74,200 Fawcett Lake N.R. 62,650 Bow River N.R. 76,850 St. Raphael Lake N.R. 41,200         76,850 St. Raphael Lake N.R. 63,405           Total Total Geraldton District Obashi Lake N.R. 63,405         N.R. 63,405           Total Geraldton District Obashi Lake N.R. 63,405         63,405	Area of Interest         Class.*         Hectares         North         South           Red Lake District         Apps Lake         N.R.         49,150(A)         12,287         36,863           Roseberry River         N.R.         32,300         32,300         29,200           Windfall Creek         N.R.         29,200         29,200           Total         110,650         44,587         66,063           Sioux Lookout District         Kaneesose Lake         N.R.         29,000         29,000           Kaneesose Lake         N.R.         27,500         27,500           Wunnimmin Hill         N.R.         54,000         54,000           Nango Lake         N.R.         60,500         60,500           Gonyea Lake         N.R.         33,100         33,100           Wharram Lake         N.R.         35,100         35,100           Kashikas Lake         N.R.         74,200         74,200           Foaming Creek         N.R.         76,850         62,650           Bow River         N.R.         76,850         76,850           St. Raphael Lake         N.R.         41,200         41,200           Total         553,300         239,200         314,	Name of Park

### (A) Estimated area to be proportioned 4 north and 3/4 south

<sup>\*</sup> Park Class. = Park Classification N.R. = Nature Reserve

<sup>\*\*</sup> Page No. pertains to 'West Patricia Land Use Plan - Proposed Policy & Optional Plans'.

TABLE 4

# ZONES PROHIBITING COMMERCIAL FORESTRY THAT ARE IN ADDITION TO 'PROPOSED PARKS' AND 'PARK AREA'S OF INTEREST' AS DENOTED ON PAGES 128 & 129 - FOR OPTION D

Zone No.	Name of Reserve	Park Class.	Area Hectares	Area In Re To 13th Bo North	aseline	Commercial Forestry Allowed**	See Page No.**
1 2 4 5 7 9 10 33	Red Lake District Pierce Lake Azure Lake Severn River Kakapetum Lake Namiwan Lake Keeper River Northwind Lake Pakwash Prov. Park	Wway N.E.	337,200 339,350 234,950 149,550 565,450(A) 428,900 677,200(B)	ŕ	282,725 428,900 169,300 650	No ** No ** No ** No ** No ** No ** No No **	144 147 152 155 160 166 169 235
33	Total	14. 6.		1,851,675	881,575	140	6 J J
39 41 42 43 55a, b	Sioux Lookout Distric Pasquatchai River Severn River Fawn/Winisk Area Windigo/Schade  Total	t N.E. Wway	1,970,168 127,900 2,209,500 1,348,300 39,300 5,695,168	1,970,168 127,900 2,209,500 1,348,300 5,655,868	39,300	No ** No ** No ** No **	252 256 258 261 290
76 77 79 73	Geraldton District Summer Beaver Surro Webequie Surround Albany River North Landsdowne House Su Total	ፖኒ.		26,418 78,000 2,473,757(0 2,587,175	46,615 871,201	**	342 344 348 336
	GRAND TOTAL		11,877,794 1	0,085,718	1,792,076		

- (A) Estimated area to be proportioned ½ north and ½ south
- (B) Estimated area to be proportioned 3/4 north and 1/4 south
- (C) Estimated area to be proportioned 3/4 north and 4 south
- \* Park Class. = Park Classification
  wway = Waterway

N.E. = Natural Environment

- \*\* A "Community Forest" will be established which will provide for future timber requirements of communities and residents located in this area
- \*\*\* Page No. pertains to 'West Patricia Land Use Plan Proposed Policy & Optional Plans'.

## TABLE 5 ZONES ALLOWING COMMERCIAL FORESTRY - OPTION D

Zone No.	Name of I	Park Class.*	Area Hectares**	Accessible Forest NMm <sup>3</sup>	% of Target	See Page No.**
8 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 34 35 36 37 38	Red Lake District Stout Lake Berens East/Throat River Sampson Lake Whitefish River Upper Goose Eagle Rapids Birch Lake Kirkness Lake South Chukuni Nungesser, Little Virmile Confederation, Uchi Lake Trout Lake Red Lake, Ear Falls Pipestone Bay Bluffy Lake Lac Seul Brownbear Lake Zizania Lake English River Conifer Lake Longlegged Lake Sydney Lake Bee Lake Valhalla Lake	lon	76,550 71,650 612,600 157,100 22,050 6,700 42,700 338,650 21,650 15,000 71,900 66,750 144,500 42,950 602,950 31,800 14,500 18,400 18,300 263,700 20,250 21,750 10,600 5,300	6,837 29,627 284,875 79,765 3,418.5 17,092.5 156,111.5 10,255.5 1,139.5 30,766.5 9,116 61,533 18,232 256,387.5 9,116 7,976.5 6,837 112,810.5 11,395 7,976.5 4,558 2,279	.6 2.6 25 7 .3 .3 1.5 13.7 .9 .1 2.7 .8 5.4 1.6 22.5 .8 .7 .7	163 176 179 182 184 187 190 193 196 202 205 208 214 217 220 223 226 229 232 237 241 243 246 249
52 53 58 59 61 63 65a, b 66 67 68	Sioux Lookout District Cat Lake Menako-Spruce Lakes Dobie Lake Lake St. Joseph Miniss Lake Otatakan Lake Marchington/Misehkow Ri Savant Lake Lac Seul Sioux Lookout-Hudson Minnitaki Lake/English River Totals		2,698,300 773,000 1,058,000 1,160,000 161,350 166,000 588,700 706,300 32,300 280,376 268,500 11,300 5,205,826	297,430 361,165 446,145	14 17 21 3 5 11 13 3.2*** 4.6 5 3.2***	280 282 296 299 304 309 314 316 319 321 324

### ZONES ALLOWING COMMERCIAL FORESTRY - OPTION D

Zone No.	Name of Area	Park Class.*	Area Hectares**	Accessible Forest NMm <sup>3</sup>	% of Target	See Page No.****
71 72	Geraldton District Albany River Lake St. Joseph		304,321	67,393.72	44.6	330
7 2	& Dudsey		681,200	83,713.28	55.4	333
	Totals		985,521	151,107		
	SUMMARY					
	Red Lake District Sioux Lookout District Geraldton District		2,698,300 5,206,200 985,521	1,139,500 2,124,500 151,107		
	TOTALS		8,889,647	3,415,107		

Park Class. = Park Classification

N.R.

= Nature Reserve

wway

= Waterway

- \*\* All Zones allowing commercial forestry are located south of the 13th baseline
- The report did not state % of target these areas represent. Assumed \*\*\* each was 50% of 6.4% needed to achieve 100% of Target.
- Page No. pertains to 'West Patricia Land Use Plan Proposed Policy \*\*\*\* & Optional Plans'.

## RECONCILIATION OF DISTRICT AREAS BY ZONE PER OPTION D AND DISTRICT AREAS PER 'WEST PATRICIA LAND USE PLAN - BACKGROUND INFORMATION'

L	AND ALLOCAT	OPTION D AS I ION FOR COMME N FROM TABLE	RCIAL FORESTRY	PART A OF F	RECONCILIA
	Source of Data From	Red Lake District (Hectares)	Sioux Lookout District (Hectares)	Geraldton District (Hectares)	Total
Proposed Parks	Table 2	868,300	329,109	226,292	1,423,7
Park Areas of Interest	Table 3	110,650	553,300	63,405	727,3
Additional Reserve Prohibiting Comm- ercial Forestry	s Table 4	2,733,250	5,695,168	3,449,376	11,877,7
Total Area Pro- hibited to Comm- ercial Forestry		3,712,200	6,577,577	3,739,073	14,028,
Zones Allowing Commercial Forestry	n- Table 5	2,698,300	5,205,826	985,521	8,889,
Total Land Mass		6,410,500	11,783,403	4,724,594	22,918,
	DISTR	OPTION D BRE RICT AREA BY Z TION FROM EXE	CONE	PART B OF	RECONCILI
Zones 1 - 38		6,410,500			6,410,
Zones 39 - 70			11,783,403		11,783,
Zones 71 - 79				4,724,594	4,724,
		6,410,500	11,783,403	4,724,594	22,918,

### SUMMARY OF DISTRICT AREAS BY 'WEST PATRICIA LAND USE PLAN - BACKGROUND INFORMATION'-PAGE 6

			PART C	OF RECONCILIATION
	Red Lake District (Hectares)	Sioux Lookout District (Hectares)	Geraldton District (Hectares)	Total
District Areas	6,420,500	11,209,800	4,732,200	22,362,500
- Note Part A = Part B				
- Difference Betw Part B and Part (		573,603	(7,606)	555,997
- % Difference of Total Area Per Part C	.05%	2.57%	.03%	2.49%
- % Difference is of District Per Part C	.16%	5.12%	.16%	2.49%

NOTE - The Areas for Red Lake District and Geraldton District are almost identical between Part A - Part B and Part C, consequently, the analyses will utilize the information from Parts A and B.

The Areas for Sioux Lookout District reveal a fairly significant discrepancy between Parts A - Part B and Part C of 573,603 hectares. Phone conversation with the Kenora office of Ministry of Natural Resources revealed that some of the zones may not be accurate. However am forced to use information from Parts A and B as the proposed parks, park areas of interest, etc. are all based on the zone data.

NOTE - The data for Parts A and B are from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 'West Patricia Land Use Plan - Proposed Policy and Optional Plans', June 1982, pages 143 to 350 whereby each District is broken down by zones under Option D.

## SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PARKS BY ZONE AS DESCRIBED FOR OPTION D RED LAKE DISTRICT

Zone No.	Page No.*	Name of Potential Park	Park Class.**	Area Hectares	% of District
140 .				337,200	5.3
1	144	Pierce Lake		339,350	5.3
2	147	Azure Lake	(u): 0 d		6.5
3	149	Opasquia Wilderness Park	Wild	419,100 234,950	3.7
4	152	Severn River	Wway	149,550	2.3
5	155	Kakapetum Lake	N D	49,150	.8
6	158	Apps Lake	N.R.		8.8
7	160	Namiwan Lake		565,450	1.2
8	163	Stout Lake		76,550	6.7
9	166	Keeper River		428,900	10.5
10	169	Northwind Lake	W D	677,200	
11	171	Roseberry River	N.R.	32,300	.5
12	174	Windfall Creek	N.R.	29,200	. 4
13	176	Berens East, Throad Rivers		71,650	1.2
14	179	Sampson Lake		612,600	9.6
15	182	Whitefish River		157,100	2.5
16	184	Upper Goose		22,050	. 3
17	187	Eagle Rapids		6,700	. 1
18	190	Birch Lake		42,700	. 7
19	193	Kirkness Lake		338,650	5.3
20	196	South Chukuni		21,650	. 3
21	199	Woodland Caribour Wild. Park	Wild	441,350	6.9
22	202	Nungesser, Little Virmillon		15,000	. 2
23	205	Confederation, Uchi Lake		71,900	1.1
24	208	Trout Lake		66,750	1.0
25	211	Trout Lake Nature Reserve Park	N.R.	7,850	.1
26	214	Red Lake, Ear Falls		144,500	2.3
27	217	Pipestone Bay		42,950	. 7
28	220	Bluffy Lake		602,950	9.4
29	223	Lac Seul		31,800	. 5
30	226	Brownbear Lake		14,500	. 2
31	229			18,400	. 3
32	232	English River		18,300	. 3
33	235	Pakwash Provincial Park	N.E.	650	. 1
34	237	Conifer Lake		263,700	4.1
35	241	Longlegged Lake		20,250	. 3
36	243			21,750	.3
37	246	Bee Lake		10,600	. 2
38	249	Valhalla Lake		5,300	. 1
		Total Pad Laho District		6,410,500	100.10
		Total Red Lake District			

<sup>\*</sup> Page No. pertains to 'West Patricia Land Use Plan - Proposed Policy & Optional Plans'.

**	Park Class.	=	Park Classification
	Wild	=	Wilderness
	Wway	=	Waterway
	N.R.	=	Nature Reserve
	N.E.	=	Natural Environment

## SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PARKS BY ZONE AS DESCRIBED FOR OPTION D SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Zone	Page		Park	Area	% 06
No.	No.*	Name of Potential Park	Class.**	Hectares	District
39	252	Pasquatchia River	N.E.	1,970,168	17.0
40	254	Opasquia Wilderness Park	Wild	25,900	. 2
41	256	Severn River	Wway	127,900	1.1
42	258	Fawn/Winisk Area	J	2,209,500	19.0
43	261	Windigo/Schade		1,348,300	11.6
44	263	Kaneesose Lake	N.R.	29,000	. 3
45	265	Kakiwi River	N.R.	27,500	. 2
46	267	Wunnummin Hill	N.R.	54,000	. 5
47	269	Nango Lake	N.R.	60,500	. 5
48	271	Gonyea Lake	N.R.	33,100	. 3
49	273	Wharram Lake	N.R.	35,100	. 3
50	276	Pipestone River Waterway Pk.	Wway	. 146,100	1.3
51	278	Kishikas Lake	N.R.	59,200	. 5
52	280	Cat Lake	N.R.	773,000	6.7
53	282	Menako-Spruce Lakes		1,058,000	9.1
54a	285	Foaming Creek	N.R.	74,200	.6
546	287	Otoskwin-Attawapiskat Wat. 7	Pk. Wway	3,400	. 03
55a, b	290	,		39,300	. 3
56	291	Fawcett Lake	N.R.	62,650	. 54
57	294	Bow River	N.R.	76,850	.7
58	296	Dobie Lake		1,160,000	10.0
59	299	Lake St. Joseph		161,350	1.4
60	301	Albany River	Wway	65,335	. 6
61	304	Miniss Lake	-	166,000	1.0
62	306	St. Raphael Lake	N.R.	41,200	.35
63	309	Otatakan Lake		588,700	5.0
64	311	Whitewater Lake		83,900	.75
65a, b	314	Marchington/Misehkow Rivers		706,300	6.0
66	316	Savant Lake		32,300	. 3
67	318	Lac Seul		280,750	2.4
68	321	Sioux Lookout-Hudson		268,500	2.4
69	324	Minnitaki Lake/English River	L Wway	11,300	. 1
70	327	Minnitaki Kames	N.R.	4,100	. 04
		Total Sioux Lookout District	-	11,783,403	101.11

\* Page No. pertains to 'West Patricia Land Use Plan - Proposed Policy & Optional Plans'.

**	Park Class.	= Park Classification = Natural Environment
	N.E. Wild	= Wilderness
	Wway	= Waterway
	N.R.	= Nature Reserve

### SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PARKS BY ZONE AS DESCRIBED FOR OPTION D GERALDTON DISTRICT

Zone No.	Page No.*	Name of Potential Park	Park Class.**	Area Hectares	% of District
71	330	Albany River	wway	304,321	6.4
72	333	Lake St. Joseph & Dudsey		681,200	14.4
73	335	Landsdowne House Surround		46,615	1.0
74	338	Otoskwin-Attawapiskat Waterw.	wway	41,492	1.0
75	340	Obashi Lake	N.R.	63,405	1.3
76	342	Summer Beaver Surround		26,418	. 6
77	344	Webeguie Surround		78,000	1.6
78	346	Winisk Waterway Prov. Park	wway	184,800	4.0
79	348	Albany River North		3,298,343	69.7
		Total Geraldton District		4,724,594	100.00

Page No. pertains to 'West Patricia Land Use Plan - Proposed Policy & Optional Plans'.

Park Class. = Park Classification way = Waterway N.R. = Nature Reserve

### SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENTRES IN WEST PATRICIA REGION NORTH OF THE 13TH BASELINE

Community	Population	
Red Lake District		
Sandy Lake	1,151	
Deer Lake	393	
North Spirit Lake	225	
	**************************************	1,769
Sioux Lookout District		
Angling Lake	169	
Bearskin Lake	280	
Kingfisher Lake	221	
Muskrat Dam	136	
Big Trout Lake	607	
Wunnummin Lake	262	
	di-malandianas actività	1,675
Geraldton District		
Kasabonika	348	
Webequie	400	
Summer Beaver	137	
	and a street of the street of	885
Total Population		4,329
·		

Source - Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, West Patricia Land Use
Plan - Background Information, November 1981, P. 13 Table 3 and
Map #4

43.

TABLE 12 PROPOSED CANDIDATE PARKS OR EXTENSIONS REQUIRING EARLY RESOLUTION

	Are	a
Park Candidate and Classification	Hectares	Acres
WILDERNESS		
Killarney Park (Extension)	13,823	34,157
Lady Evelyn Smoothwater	74,500	184,093
WATERWAY		
French River	44,512	109,991
Larder River	3,628	8,965
Little Abitibi River Newpost Creek	3,264	8,065
Missinaibi River	38,046	93,974
Otoskwin Attawapiskat	16,652	41,148
Severn River	33,152	81,920
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		
Aubrey Falls	4,705	11,626
NATURE RESERVE		
Albany River (2 sites)	6.0	15
Beniah Township	1.2	3.0
Ben Nevis Township	0.24	0.6
Ekwan River	8.0	20
Evelyn Township	3.6	9.0
Hobson Township (2 sites)	4.7	11.6
Kwataboahegan River	1.0	2.5
Nagagami Lake	1,481.0	3,658
Pattinson Township	3.6	9.0
Pitt Township	2.4	5.9
Sanborn Township	50.0	123.5
Thackeray Township	90.0	222.3
Valentine Township (3 sites)	6.3	15.6
Wilkie Township	1.2	3.0
RECREATION		
Biscotasing	1,147	2,834
Dana Jowsey Lakes	2,547	6,294
Kwataboahegan River	94	232
La Motte Lake	506	1.250
Mark's Bay	104	257
South Bay	1,601	3,962
W.B. Greenwood	324	800
HISTORICAL		
Michipicoten Post <sup>1</sup>	224	553
Old Fort Albany	1	11
TOTAL: 36 CANDIDATES	240,495	594,231

#### Note:

<sup>1</sup> Presently in the process of being placed in regulations under the Provincial Parks Act.

Source - Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan - Approved, April 1982, Page 48.

- 3	Evelyn Township	ship - Timmins District	strice		T. C.								8.	
SED CLASS	Meture Reserve		OPTION		N I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	- 1	Stratigrapic Type Sertion of Banks	critico of Bank					rot	
GION	AREA	3.6 ha		Candidata		- Interna	Internationally Recognized Reference	Onized Refere	ne - Ujibwa i	orma tion	-		<u>45</u> 40	
CT IDENTIFICATION	ATION					- All Cra	All Grown and Within Restricted Cutting Zone on Shoreline of Frederickhouse Lake	Restricted C	utting Zone a	n Shoreline o	f Frederickho	use Lake	50 oc	
D. A. S.	O Commercial	erclal Sport Flah	Trapphy	Tourism	7_								ם בים	
· tt a.			,	,						Agradure	Mative Interests	Lend Teruse Cram	Jana7 3	Transportation
FXHIBIT EXHIBIT					Consprg	Wed Rice	WACRE	Mineral	Residential Development				AT to trogs	aguardas 'u
										Overall Conflic	Realing Low		A pp	07-6
TE PARK	Kwetaboahegan River Sire		A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR										600	Ke
ED CLASS	Mature Reserve		OPTION		ATTRIBUTES		illy Significa	of Reference	Cacaton				201	זרוז
T INFINTER ATTE	AREA	1.0 ha		Candidate		- Send and Moose Riv	Silt Bearing er Basin	Marine Mollus	section	issils Illustr	ating the Int	Sand and Silt Bearing Marine Mollusc and Microfossils Illustrating the Interglacial Occupations Pitter	orpin	āste
Marko	NOW Y	-											od o	ลนา
	Par	Sport Figh	Trappeng	Tourism					1				d∀ ovn	no
1	1		•	1							Nashra	Land Tenure		araportation
										ſ	no conflict	Crown	Truur	· ·
					Conteging	Wad Rice	Waste	Mineral	Residential				गत पार्किस	d Candida
									0	Overal Conflict Railing	Railing Low			apaga
E PARK													pd	
CLASS			70,100		ATTRIBUTES								-	
NO	AREA		STATUS										251	
DENTIFICATION	TION												mo	
	Commercial	Sport Figh	Trapping	Tourism						Agricière	Native Interests	Land Tenure UIM		Transportation

					1										
ANDIDATE P	PARK PATTIN	ISON TOWNSHIP	PLE	NU DISTRICT		ATTRIBUTES	Carbonatite	- Alkelic Co	omplex (Late	Carbonatite - Alkalic Complex (Late Precambrian)					
ROPOSED C	LASS EARTH			1	010475		- Rock Types	Are Represen	tative of The		s) Exposures (	of Alkalic Co	Omplexes Known	1 In Province	
ITE REGION		AREA 1.2 Ha.		STATUS CAN	CANDIDATE		. Within west	tricted tutti	Within Westricted Lutting Lone Aiding Snoreline		toustu   moz x moog t	ntend)			
CONFLICT ID	ONFLICT IDENTIFICATION	NC												2	V
Timber	Bulling	Commercial	Sport Fish	Trapping	Toursm	Consoro	Wad Rice	Wadin	Aggregate	Residential	Agrame	Nailve	Land Tenure	201	
XHIBIT D 45.	3NON-	3 M CM	- WOME	-MONE	NO.	- NONE	-wow.	3NOW-	JNON-	- NONE	-NONE	JNOM-	-ALL CROWN	Report of The	Aprogra - Appende
											Overall Conflict Rating		Very Low	' รองนา	
CANDIDATE	PARK HOBSON	M TOWNSHIP -	CANDIDATE PARK HOBSON TOMISHIP - COCHRANE DISTRICT (WILLIAMS ISLAND)	NICT (WILLIAMS	S ISLAND)	ATTRIBUTES	- Most Corol	ete Exposed	hickness Of	Most Corolete Exposed Thickness Of The Upper Carbonate Member Of The Williams Island Formation	bonate Member	Of The Will	lams Island		F
PROPOSED C	CLASS EARTH	PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE	RE RESERVE	OPTION			-12 Subunits	Exposed In	15.5m Of Stra	-12 Subunits Exposed In 15.5m Of Stratigraphic Thickness	ckness				6u
SITE REGION		AREA 4 He.		STATUS CAND	CANDIDATE		- Provincial	- Provincially Significant Site	nt Site					n	od o
CONFLICT IC	CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION	NO												חתרם	נמו
Timber	Mireng	Commercial	Sport Figh	Trapping	Tourism	Consping	Wild Rice	Wadine	Mineral	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native	Lend Tenure	Utilities Nach	186 270:
-HOME	Эмси -	-MONE	-NONE	JMCM-	- MONE	JNCM-	JA 04-	-NONE	-NONE	-MON-	-MONE	- NOME	-ALL CROWN	H.E.P.C. FLOODING RIGHTS	on Parks Syst
											Overal Conflict Rating		Very Low	mon 0	10100 1000 1
CANDIDATE	PARK HOBSO	# TOWNSHIP -	CANDEDATE PARK HORSOM TOWNSHIP - COCHRANE DISTRICT (ABITIBL RIVER)	RICT (ABITIBL	RIVER)	ATTRIBUTES	- Thickest	Exposed Sect	ion Of Long	- Thickest Exposed Section Of Long Rapids Formation	100				
PROPOSED (	CLASS EARTH	PROPOSED CLASS EARTH'SCIENCE MATURE RESERVE		OPTION			- Tilted Sh	hale, Mudston	e And Dolomi	Tilted Shale, Mudstone And Dolomite Beds (3.3m Section Exposed)	Section Expo	sed)	<del>.</del>	0.0-	
SITE REGION	-	AREA 0.7	0.7 HECTARES	STATUS CANDIDATE	IDATE		- Provincia	Provincially Significant	ant					ync	
CONFLICT I	CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION	NO					- Within R	estricted Cut	ting Zone Al	Within Restricted Cutting Zone Along Shoreline				05	
Timber	Mirang	Commercial	Sport Fish	Trapping	Toursm	Cottaging	Wad Rice	Widne	Mineral	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native	Lend Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
- NOME	-NOME	HON	-MOM-	- NONE	-NON-	-HONE	-NONE	-MONE	-MONE	- MONE	-MONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-WITHIN H.E.P.C. FLDODING RIGHTS	-NON-
	ndersed.	-		-	-		The second secon					-			Conso

PROPOSED CLASS LIFE SCIENCE MATURE RESERVE	LIFE SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE	URE RESERVE	OPTION				- While Inland Coastal Features	Features	<ul> <li>Write: Inland Coastal Features</li> </ul>	Loamland, Lac	custrine & Ri	perian Enviro	name nts
SITE REGION 312	AREA 1,653 Ha.	53 Ha.	STATUS RESERVE	RYE		- Several	Several Provincially Ra	Rare Species			-		
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION	CATION										-	1	
HITCH THOSE PREDONI NATELY EXPRES	EXPRESSED - MONE	TAININI P	340M-	- NOM:	-NONE	WID PACE	-NOME	Appregate -NONE	Residential Development - MONE	-MONE	Malive brief esta	Task Force ase Level ase Level as n, September	MOR-
									,			The G B	
										Overall Conflict Rating	LOW	dix n Re	
CANDOATE PARK					ATTRIBUTES							per	
PROPOSED CLASS			OPTION									Rep	
SITE REGION	AREA		STATUS									the	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION	KATION											es	
Timber	ng Commercial Fish	Sport Fah	Traceing	Tourism	Conagno	Wild Rice	when	Aggregate	Residential Development	Agiciave	Native Frierasts	of Natural Resol <b>e</b> Planning - Appended osed Candidates	UIMINO
										Overall Conflict Rating		ristry ystem s Prop	
PROPOSED CLASS			OPTION		ATTRIBUTES							Mi s s zet	
SITE REGION	AREA		SULVIS									io rk Sh	
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION	CATION											tar Pa ta	
Timos Many	ng Commercial Flan	Sport Fish	Tracping	Tourism	Contaging	WM Pice	Wiche	Aggregate	Residental Development	Agrobre	Native	SOURCE - Dra	Ultime

- 1	PROPOSED (	CLASS EARTH	PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE	PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE OPTION	OPTION	EEEE N	ATTRIBUTES		- Excellent Stratigraphic	0	Type Section of Ekwan River Formation	iver Formatio	n			
	SITE REGION		AREA 8 Ha.			CAMBIDATE		- Within Shoreline	reline	Restricted Cutting Zone	ng Zone	-0				
,	CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION	DENTIFICATION	Z	•				- trown land	2						81	
47.	Timber	Mring	Commercial	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Conaging	Wad Rice	Wadkie	Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Nalive	as E evel	r 19	Transc
HIBIT D	-io	3108-	31001-	-NONE	3NOM-	3408-	3HOM	3000	-MOME	Зиом-	3NOM-	ЭИОИ-	-MONE	Base L	eptembe	Ä
EXH!	Page 5													Report of oendix G	egion, Se	
												Overall Conffet Rating	Rating Low	App	Re	
											rces			5 -	tern	
	CANDIDATE	PARK ALBANY	RIVER - MOOSI	CANDIDATE PARK ALBANY RIVER - MOOSOMEE DISTRICT U.T.M 170M 4283	U.T.M 170	<b>ж</b> 4283	ATTRIBUTES		- Eight Outcrops Form Standard	andard Refere	nce Stratigra	phic Type Sect	tion Of Stoop!	Ga.	9	
	SITE REGION	CLASS EARTH	PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE SITE REGION AREA 3.2 Ha	RE RESERVE	OPTION CAMBIDATE	DIDATE		- Within Shi	<ul> <li>Mationally Significant Site</li> <li>Within Shoreline Restricted</li> </ul>	_	Zone			ndi	the	
	CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION	DENTIFICATI	ON					- Crown Land	a.					ppe	Non	
	Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Figh	Trapping	Tourism	Conaging	Wad Rice	WACTIE	Mineral	Residential Development	Agriculture	Mative	9 - A	es d'allières	Transp
	3804- )	-NOME	3NOM=	3404-	3404-	30.04-	3404-	3908-	- MONE.	3HOM-	ЭИОМ-	-MONE	-WOME EXPRESSED -ADJACENT TO RESERVE	io Ministry of System Plannin	oposed Candidat	-NONE
	STAGGNAC	0 000	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	E-STORE TO	5 d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d							Overall Conflict Rating	Plating Low	Ontara Parks		
	PROPOSED	CLASS EARTH	PROPOSED CLASS EARTH STIENCE NATURE RESERVE	PROPOSED CLASSEARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE OPTIC	OPTION		ATTRIBUTES		plete Sequenc ps Form [xce]	<ul> <li>- Most Complete Sequence Known of Kenogami</li> <li>- B Outcrops Form Excellent Type Section</li> </ul>	River	Formation	le-	on		
	SITE REGION	4	AREA 2.8 Ha.	He.		CAMDIDATE		- Within Shoreline		Restricted Cutting Zone	g Zone			ce		
	CONFLICT	CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION	ON					- Crown Land	3					Sou For		
	Timber	Mercy	Commercial	Sport Fish	Transien	Torrien		WM Bre						- ·		
	BOM-	3NOM-	Commercial Figh	Sport Fish -MONE	Tracking -MOME	Tourism NOME	Cottaging -MONE	WIN Rice	-MONE	Aggregate -MONE	Residential DevelopmentNONE	AQUEURUP8	Plative Prevents	Land Tenure -CROWN	Unhries -MONE	Transp.
													RESERVE			

CANDIDATE PARK	PARK SAMB	SAMBORN TWP KAPUSKASING DISTRICT	ARINE DIS	RICT		ATTRIBUTES		Standard Reference Sec	tion for teri	y To Middle Mi	sconsinen Ada	# 1111 & Late	tion for farly To Middle Misconsinan Adam Till & Late Misconsinan Kipling	Ripling
PROPOSED C	CLASS EARTH	PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE	R RESERVE	1			. Mationally	Mationally Significant	(ecognized)					
MONO 34 31/6		200		912100			. Within Res	Within Restricted Cutt	ing tone On S	ing fore On Shoreline (50m x	x 2km)			
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION	DENTIFICATIO	Z					11							
Imber	Mering	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Conaging	Wid fice	Wildhie	Mmeral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Oldines
330M-	Зиом-	JNOM-	3NON-	JNON-	3NOM-	MON-	-HONI	3NON-	3NON-	-NONE	-MOME	Зиом-	on Paraes Proposed	-WITHIN H.E.P.C. FLOODING RIGHTS
											,			
											Overall Conflict Rating	Rating Low	sk	
													Tas	
CANDIDATE PARK		THACKERAY TOWNSHIP - KIRKLAND LAKE DISTRICT	- KIRKLAND	AKE DISTRICT		ATTRIBUTES	- Extensive Outcrop Of	Outcrop Of 2	O Subvertical	20 Subvertically Dipping Lava Flows	ra Flows		The	
PROPOSED C	CLASS EARTH	PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE	RESERVE	OPTION			- Regionall	- Regionally Significant					6 7 2ve	
SITE REGION		AREA 90	90 Ha.	STATUS CA	CAMOIDATE		- Crown Ownership	ership					Le	81
CONFLICT I	IDENTIFICATION	ON											se	19
Timber -LOM -NO SITE CLASS 182	Maring -URCHOM	Commercial Fish -MORE	Sport Fish	Trapping -MONE	Tourism	Conaging MONE	WILD FICE	3NON-	Aggregate -WONE	Presidential Development -MONE	AGICURA - HONE	Naive Interests -NOWE	ources, Repopendix G B	
													ral Reso	
CANDOATE	PARK BEN M	CANDROATE PARK BEN MEYIS TOWNSHIP - KIRKLAND LAKE DISTRICT	- KIRKLAND L	AKE DISTRICT		ATTRIBUTES				5	Overal Conflict Raing Los	ci Raing Low	of Nath	eastern
PROPOSED (	CLASS LARTH	PROPOSED CLASS LATH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE	RE RESERVE	OPTION				- Provincially Significant	Cant			-22	LU	ith
SITE REGION		AREA .25 Ha.	5	STATUS CA	CAMDIDATE		- Crown Ownership	mership					str na	Vor
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION	DENTIFICATION	ON .											ni	- 1
Timber -MONE	3HOM-	Commercial Fish -NONE	Sport Fish	Tractoring - MONE	Toursm -NONE	Conaging -MONE	-NONE	Wadste -NONE	Aggregate - NONE	Residential Development - NONE	- NONE	Naive bierosis - MONE	Ontario Mi ystem Plan	andidates:
													rce	

			,		,	1										Page		<i>U</i>			
3NO4-	CONFLICT H	SITE REGION	PROPOSED CLASS	CANDIDATE PARK			,	314041-	Timber	CONFLICT I	SITE REGION	PROPOSED CLASS	CANDIDATE PARK				3MOH-	Timber	CONFLICT K	SITE REGION	PROPOSED CLASS
34OH-	CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		SSAT					-MONE	Mring	CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		1					-MOME	D. p. e. e.	CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION		CLASS EARTH
Commercial Flah -MONE	N	AREA 1.2Ha	EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE	WILKIE TOWNSHIP -				-MOHE	Commercial	N	AREA 1.2 Ha.	EARTH SCIENCE MATURE RESERVE	H TOWNSHIP -				3NON-	Commercial Fish	Z	AREA 2.4 Ha.	PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE MATURE RESERVE
Sport Flah			JRE RESERVE	1				-MONE	Sport Flah		•	URE RESERVE	COCHRAME DIS				-MOME	Sport Fluh		Ŧ.	BANASAN BU
Tracping -MONE		STATUS CAMBIDATE	OPTION	(4)				-MONE	Tracping		STATUS CAMDIDATE	OPTION	BENIAH TOWNSHIP - COCHRAME DISTRICT (DRIFTWOOD R.)				3MOM-	Trapping		STATUS CAMBIDATE	NONEGO
Tourism -NONE		31VG1G						3MOM-	Tourism		STADLON		W000 R.)				3006-	Tourten		BIVOTON	
- NOME				ATTRIBUTES				-MOME	Conaging				ATTRIBUTES				3MON-	Conaging			
-MONE	- Within	- Nations	- Interna					3404	Wad Rice		- Within F	- Wationel					3HON-	Wad Rice		- Within R	
WILETTS	Within Restricted Co		- Internationally Recognized Reference Point	Stratigraphic Type S				-MONE	WENEW.		- Within Restricted Cu	- Mationally Significant	Stratigraphic Type S				3404-	W PCM .		- Within Restricted Cut Zone	-
Aggregate -NONE	Cut Zone Along Shoreline	int	gnized Refer	ection Of Bar				3MOM-	Appregate		Cut Zone Along Shoreline	nt	Section Of Coc				3HOH-	Apprepare		Zone	cant
Pesidential Development -NONE	Shoreline		ence Point	Section Of Barlow-Ojibway Formation				3NOM-	Residential Development		Shoreline		Cochrane Till Me				-NONE	Residential Development			ricant
Agriculture -NONE				ormation		Overall Conflict Rasing		3MOM-	Agricultura				Member of Morth		Overell Conflic		3MOM-	Agriculture			a
Native brievests -MONE						of Rating Low		3HOM-	Mathra Brierasts				Morth Driftwood Fo		Conflict Rating Low		-NOME	Nailve briorests		-	
Source - Ontario Ri System Planning - A - Northeastern Redi	nis	tr end S	y	of es	Nati - Aj nber	pp	al Resources endix G Base 981	R	eps.	Da	of ta	Th	Formation 2	Tasi	2 Pr	orce on Par oposed Candi	det	es T			
-MON-								JNON-	UIMINS							#1GHTS	H.E.P.C.	Othlies			
77								,	10								,	77			

PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE MATURE RESERVE	SS EARTH	EARTH SCIENCE MATURE RESERVE OPTION	LE RESERVE	OPTION				· Provincially Significant	ent e					
SITE REGION		AREA 1.5 Mg.	₩.	STATUS CAMBIDATE	DIDATE		- On Unna	ed Island In	On Unnamed Island In Abitibi River	•		_		
CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION	TIFICATIO	Z												
	Marko	Commercial Fish	Sport Flah	Trapping	Tourism	Collaging	Wad Rice	Wadire	Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculare	Native	Land Tenure	Utilities
Page 8	3404-	3VOM-	-NONE	Эиом-	-MOME	3000€	Mon-	3HOM-	Эион-	- MONE	Эиом-	-MOME	ask Force on	mber 19812000
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38 King St Royal Communion Sioner Gookent Ont 27 Oct 1982 Phone 807-737-3182 Len Delivery POV 2TO on the northern Enveronment Dear Sir, Madame I submit this brief, with the hope that to will be acted upon for the future of the generations.

my suggestion is this. Morth of the fifth here are a multitude of small lakes that re land locked except for a small creek outlis here lakes are not spring food, but obtain here water from surrounding swamps creeks, and other sources. "Rainfall ect", These lakes are tallow, with very muddy bottoms, of vild rice was transplanted into these otherw seless small lakes of would spread by itself on a few years. I know that your first hought will be, That only the Indians can ick this rice, It the weld life Im thinks Ducks, Less birds of all sorts, and some ild animals, from most size to roadent, this in orn freds other wild life that feed on them. I would suggest that the of these lakes a selected by personal in Factural Besources nd under the sufferición, hire high school tudento to transflunt one acre of wild rice n each of these ten lakes selected, and records e the wild rice grototh and spread the sheeken Efourx Truly relater Mit Thompson

Royal Commission on the Northern Environment

38 King St. Sioux Lockout Ont 27 Oct 1982 Phone 807-737-3182 Gen Delivery POV 2TO

Dear Sirs, Madams

I submit this brief, with the hope that it will be acted upon for the future of later generations.

My suggestion is this. North of the fifth there are a multitude of small lakes that are landlocked except for a small creek outlets these lakes are not spring fed, but obtain there water from surrounding swamps, creeks, and other sources. "Rainfall" ect". These lakes are shallow, with very muddy bottoms. If wild rice was transplanted into these otherwise useless small lakes, It would spread by itself in a few years. know that your first thought will be, that only the Indians can pick this rice. Its the wild life Im thinking of Ducks, Geese, birds of all sorts, and some wild animals, from moose size to roadent, this in turn feeds other wild life that feed on them.

I would suggest that ten of these lakes be selected by personel in Natural Resources and under there supervision, hire high school students to transplant one acre of wild rice in each of these ten lakes selected, and records of this wild rice growth and spread be checked over a period of five years.

Yours Truly

Walter M Thompson

38 King - St. Sions Lookent Int 3 1982 Royal Commission NOV on the northern 27 Oct 82. POV-2TC Environment Phone 807-737-3182 Dear Sirs, Madams Subject. Small spring feel lakes. submit this breif on small spring fed lakes with the hope that they could be leased to people that would turn them into trout farms. The lakes I am writingalor e the land locked clear water lakes that half mile wicle, and down to size of a quarter of a mile day a quarter of a mile day a quarter of a mile stress lakes have very few ish in them of any kind except which ninnows, Why not put, them to work, rochering food, and work for some of the seople north of 50 a Thise lakes for lease would have to be selected by natural esources personel They would also have to provide the know how and quidence for these trout farmers till they could to lit alone. yours Truly Miller M Thompson

Royal Commission on the Northern Environment

38 King St. Sioux Lookout Ont 27 Oct 1982 Phone 807-737-3182 Gen Delivery POV 2TO

Dear Sirs, Madams

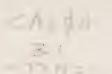
Subject. Small spring fed lakes.

I submit this brief on small spring fed lakes with the hope that they could be leased to people that would turn them into trout farms. The lakes I am writing about are the land locked clear water lakes that vary in size from a mile or so long, a half mile wide, and down to sizes of a quarter of a mile by a quarter of a mile.

Most of these lakes have very few fish in them of any kind except chub minnows. Why not put them to work, producing food, and work for some of the people north of 50. These lakes for lease would have to be selected by natural resources personel. They would also have to provide the know how and guidence for these trout farmers till they could go it alone.

Yours Truly

Walter M Thompson





## The Royal Commission on the Northern Environment

As patent land holders, we favor any environmental plan which preserves our ownership rights, our access and our use of the Brennan Lake area.

We are opposed to the inclusion within a park or other restricted use areas privately owned patent land and cottage lots. As is readily ascertained from the statistics, Brennan Lake has been historically a cottage lake with at least two private patent land owners as well as several outpost camps. Our use of our property on Brennan Lake over the past several years has been for the purpose of providing a fishing, hunting and recreation camp for our family and friends. We have expended in excess of \$300,000 in construction and furnishing costs as well as in excess of \$40,000 per year in operating costs. In addition, we maintain employment on a full or part-time basis of six persons who assist us in maintaining and servicing our property. Additionally, one benefit which cannot be measured in terms of money is that over the years, we have provided rescue and aid to canoeists who have needed help as a result of poor planning, accident or other such predicament. Such aid has consisted of providing emergency food and shelter, telephone service and float plane evacuation, all at no cost to anyone other than the Paulucci family.

Our short and long term goals are identical, otherwise we would not have invested in this area. Our family wishes to continue to use the area, not only Brennan Lake, but also adjacent areas for fishing and hunting in a safe manner, always with conservation in mind. We certainly have no objection to sharing with others the beauty and resources of the area as we have in the past.

We would urge the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment to strike an even balance between the conservation of natural resources and the economic goal of the timber and other commercial interests. In between these divergent groups are the patent and land owners like us who have had access via float plane and have used motorized boats on the waters utilized. Certainly, patent land owners, cottagers and outfitters, at the very least, should be permitted to continue to use the area as they have in the past.

With respect to commercial interests, our main concern is with the timber industry. Recognizing the tremendous benefit that the timber industry gives to the Province of Ontario, we are not opposed to proper management of the forestry potential. However, park areas as well as private land holdings and outfitters, outpost camps should be protected. The Brennan Lake area appears to be in the low to moderate soil area. Therefore, reforestation is slow. We would urge that certain restrictions be placed upon the paper companies in these types of areas. Primarily, retriction of cutting adjacent to lakes and waterways and appropriate buffer zones (10-20 km) should be established. Roadways established by logging companies should be removed unless specifically permitted to continue by the government of Ontario. Replanting should be required. Logging on sensitive areas (among others, where soil conditions are not favorable to replanting) should be prohibited.

In summary, we welcome the concerns of the Commission and urge that whatever decisions are made, the recommendation from the Commission take into consideration the compatibility of patent land owners such as we are, with the goals of preserving our environment for future generations.

Respectfully submitted,

Jeno F. Paulucci

By Robert E. Heller







